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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,147.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 8, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 3-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
13th July	ORIENTAL	5384	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9691
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5384	MACEDONIA	10513
17th "	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6980
31st "	*CALEDONIA	7538		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5384	MONGOLIA	9505

*Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,376	Schmitt	11th July 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct, "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	18th July 1907.
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	15th Aug. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	14th Sept. "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	420	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	300	590
Liverpool	550	900	473	730	420	640
London viâ Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	"	40	—

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

Line.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	Merton Hall			July 1		July 24
*‡	City of London		June 22	" 2	July 15	Aug. 8
*‡	City of Karachi	5,547	July 4	" 11	July 20	" 14
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 23	" 30	Aug. 8	Sep. 1
	Trafford Hall	5,331	Aug. 6	Aug. 12	" 21	" 14
*‡	City of Manchester	5,591	" 14	" 21	" 30	" 23
†	Merton Hall	4,337	" 22	" 29	Sep. 7	Oct. 1
*‡	City of York	7,703	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	Nov. 25
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 30	Nov. 10	"	
*‡	City of London	5,000	Nov. 2	" 9	Nov. 18	Dec. 12

‡ Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Carries also second Class passengers.

For Passage and further Particular apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 11th July	6 a. m. (direct)
LINGA	2,171	Frid. 12th July	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 15th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,810 tons, on or about 20th July.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

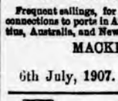
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 20th July calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
6th July, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
SILESIA	5150	L. de Stabile	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Forestl	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcovich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† F. FERDINAND.	6046	G. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

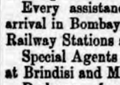
* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.
RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.
Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOK	2891	M. Ticac	22nd July,
PERSIA	6899	P. Craglietto	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Samoon House, 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th July 1907.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cacchi	15th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Sept. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 765; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,000		17th July 1907.
ISONIA	6,000	F. Dini	17th Aug. "
LEVANZO	5,000		17th Sept. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 320.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
No. 89, HORNBY ROAD.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road
CLEARING DEPARTMENT.

GOODS, PACKAGES & Parcels arriving from abroad cleared through Customs & despatched upcountry or delivered locally with promptitude and economy. Shipping documents and Invoices should be sent to us as soon as possible to avoid delays and demurrage.
Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.
PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in clearing baggage through Customs.
LETTERS, PARCELS, TELEGRAMS for expected friends received and delivered FREE of charge.
MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

ALL SOPPS LAGER BEER

THE FINEST LIGHT BEER OBTAINABLE.

Sole Importers—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
17, 18 & 19, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD.

Chairman:
The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

FIRE INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS UNDERTAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For further particulars apply to—
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.

BEFORE proposing for LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.
For full particulars apply to—
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Resident Agents,
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION
TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE:—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.
PROFITS:
Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.
PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to
CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Pillows, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chowpatty, No. 6

THE KARACHI STEAM ROLLER FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE "INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.")

CAPITAL—Rs. 4,00,000.

TO BE DIVIDED INTO
4,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Of these 4,000 Shares, 1,750 have been taken up by the Vendors in part payment of the purchase-money, leaving 2,250 shares, now offered to the Public, *Payable as follows*:—

ON APPLICATION ... ... Rs. 50 PER SHARE.
ON ALLOTMENT ... ... " 50 PER SHARE.

DIRECTORS:

(1.) E. A. MILLER, Esq., (Manager, Messrs. Macdonald & Co.).
(2.) J. N. BRICE, Esq., Victoria Road, Karachi.
(3.) LALJEE LUCKHMIDASS, Esq., Merchant and Agent.
(4.) NUSSERWANJEE R. MEHTA, Esq., (of Messrs. Nusserwanjee & Co.)
(5.) USPANDIARJEE DINSHAW, Esq.,(of Messrs. Dinshaw & Co.) (*Ex-Officio*).

AGENTS & SECRETARIES:
MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE DINSHAW & Co.

LEGAL ADVISER:
NADIRSHAH NAOROJI, Esq., B.A., L.L.B.

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & Co.
Chartered Accountants, Bombay.

BANKERS:
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, LTD.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
LAWRENCE ROAD, GARDEN QUARTERS, KARACHI.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY has been formed and registered under the "Indian Companies Act VI, 1882," for the purpose of acquiring, carrying on, and extending the business of the KARACHI STEAM ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, hitherto carried on by the Proprietors, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE DINSHAW & Co., the well-known merchants of Karachi, and to acquire, equip, extend, or start similar business in Karachi and elsewhere.

The Mill was built two years ago, and commenced working in January of last year. After working six months, it was found necessary to work the Mill day and night and to enlarge the buildings on account of the increased demand for flour. The flour was exported last year to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Colombo, Mauritius, Mombassa, Aden, Zanzibar, Liverpool, Calicut, Malabar Coast, Hyderabad, Quetta, etc., and the quality of the production of the Mill gained everywhere high approval Besides there is a good local demand for the different Productions of this Mill.

A considerable profit was shown up to 30th June, 1906, and the profit of the latter period—from 30th June, 1906, to 30th June, 1907—was a very substantial one. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, Bombay, have certified as to the Profit and the Assets to be taken over by the Company and their report is annexed hereto. The land bought for the Mill has since already considerably appreciated in value. It is now intended to double the Plant and Machinery, as it is found necessary to do so, and the present Mill Buildings are sufficient to meet the extension. The doubling of the Machinery and Plant will cost much less in proportion to the original cost, and the profit will be more, as the cost of production will be less in proportion to the present cost of production.

The present Milling and Wheat-washing plant is of the best make and thoroughly up-to-late, from the well-known makers Messrs. Robinson & Sons, of Rochdale. It has given every satisfaction, both as regards quantity and quality of production. The Machinery for doubling the plant has already been ordered out, including a special process called the Pneumatic Process Milling Plant, which will give an even better return as to quantity and better results as to quality of flour.

The Mill buildings, Bungalow, godowns, etc., are built of pucca stone. The Mill is fitted throughout with Electric Light, and has an excellent water-supply: the situation of the Mill is also most central for Local Business.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE DINSHAW & Co.,
KARACHI.

DEAR SIRS,

We beg to report that we have examined the Books of the KARACHI STEAM ROLLER FLOUR MILLS for the year and six months ending 30th June, 1907, and we certify that the Profit for the year ending 30th June, 1907, after providing for management allowances, all expenses (including a provision for depreciation), amounts to Rs. 47,000. We have also inspected all the Mill Property and verified the stock in hand, cash, outstanding, etc., and we hereby certify the value of the Property as shown by the Books as follows:—

The Assets to be taken over by the Company, including the Land, Buildings, Money, Stock, etc., are as shown below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land, Buildings, (Bungalow, Mill Buildings, Godowns) each at cost, and Goodwill	1,16,145	2	1
Machinery, plant, tools, and electric light plant, at cost	1,28,547	0	9
Stocks of wheat, flour, coal, etc.	67,863	11	3
Cash in hand and in Bank, Outstandings (guaranteed by vendors) ...	42,696	3	6
Total...	3,55,251	1	7
Less Creditors...	552	3	11
Total Assets ...	3,54,698	13	8

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(SD.) A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
Bombay.

1st July, 1907.

From the Profit made during the past year, it will be seen that, on the above basis, a return of 13 per cent. will be payable to shareholders; and by doubling the plant, as the cost of production would be less than that at present, the Directors have good hopes of securing even a more remunerative dividend to shareholders.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE DINSHAW & Co., will be the Agents and Secretaries of the Company for the term of fifteen years from the date of the registration of the Company, and afterwards at their option, their remuneration has been fixed at Rs. 500 per month and a commission of 10 per cent. on the nett profit of the Company, after providing for all cost of repairs, maintenance, establishments, rents, offices, and working expenses, but before setting aside any sum as a reserve or depreciation fund. The Agents' firms are very wellknown throughout Sind, Punjab, Bombay, etc., and it should be noted that their remuneration depends on the "Profits" of the Company and not on the outturn.

Arrangements have been also made to retain the services of the present efficient staff of the Mill.

Applications for shares should be made to the Bankers of the Company, "The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China," Macleod Road, Karachi, with the amount payable on application.

Copies of the Prospectus and Forms of applications for shares may be obtained from the Agents or from the Auditors.

The Directors reserve to themselves power to deal with each application and to decline or comply with same to such extent as they may think fit.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and when the number of shares alloted is less than the number of shares applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment, and if any excess, it will be returned to applicant.

A contract has been entered into between the Vendors and the Company for the purchase of the Property and existing trade contracts. These contracts and copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Secretaries and Agents of the Company at Karachi and at the Auditors' Office in Bombay.

WATCHES.

IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

	Rs.	a.
NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face...	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	38	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0
SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Military Lever Wacth, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case...	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0
GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	280	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	460	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GALVANIZED FLEXIBLE CRUCIBLE
STEEL WIRE ROPES.

In all Sizes from ½ inch to 5 inches Circumference.
Over 100,000 Feet in Stock.
Ready for Immediate Delivery.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,

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THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on MONDAY, the 15th of July, 1907, at 4-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 28th February, 1907.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of two Directors.
4. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
5. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 2ND JULY, 1907.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 31st July 1907, both days inclusive.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

JAMES TIMOTHY POTTER, late Head Accountant, Office of Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division.
CHOTALAL HARLOCHANDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
JOSEPH STOUTT, late Telegraph Master, Quetta.
WILLIAM EDWARD JAMES TUOHY, late Captain, Indian Medical Service, Kamptee.
MARIA (alias IDA) COTIC, late of Bombay European Prostitute.
THOMAS HENRY STUART RIDDELL, late Lieutenant, Supply and Transport Corps, Ahmednagar.
LIONEL CLAYTON COWELL, late 2nd Lieutenant, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, Jubbulpore.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims, received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 6TH DAY OF JULY 1907.

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By order of Mr. Yagapachetty and on account and risk of Mr. Wagjee Coorjee:—

130 pieces red cotton blankets, 48in. by 78in. part of a bale marked D V 1630, No. 15, sea water damaged.

Dental chair, hand and foot drill lathe, Ash's cable engine, cases of dental instruments and dental materials.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers:—
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Superior Woollen Goods, etc., at Apollo Bunder, opposite the Watson Hotel Annexe and next to Mr. A. Bicaji, Jeweller, being stock-in-trade of a tailor and outfitter.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th and THURSDAY the 11th instant, 2-30 p. m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the above shop, the following woollen goods, such as cashmere, Venetian, whipcord, goldcord, coating, alpaca, merino, flannel, plain and velvet cordrace, silk oxford, Japanese crape, Turkish towels, table cloths, napkins, silk and cotton handkerchives, rajai, Woollen and cotton socks and stockings, woollen and thread gurnsey, eldwood hats, English leather and tin trunks, collars, neckties, chemies, English boots, shoes and slippers, scent, soap, woollen and China silk coats, and pants, sleeping suits, English umbrellas and walking sticks, bedsteads, railway and scotch rugs, blankets, Gladstone bags, cane easy chairs, holdalls, entire furniture of the shop, electric fans and light, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of different kinds of metals such as Brass, Copper, Cupro, Nickel, Gunmetal, Lead and Antimony and Lead Pigs, Wrought Iron Scrape, Bullock Cart Ambulance Wagon, Electric Batteries and a considerable quantity of stores at the Castle Park, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in Charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. Crawford and Co., will, on Wednesday the 10th day of July 1907, at 2-30 p. m. sharp (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction, at the Castle Park, Fort, Bombay, a large quantity of different kinds of metals, such as brass, copper, cupro, nickel, gunmetal, lead and antimony, and lead pigs, old copper, cupro, nickel, envelops, gunmetal and wrought iron scraps, white metal, bullock cart ambulance wagon, Electric Batteries, also a number of unserviceable shovels, spades, oil drums, buckets, pawlias, axes, picktools and a considerable quantity of old gunny canvas, leather, old tin, etc.

The purchasers of stores shall pay cash and remove the lots the same day and the purchasers of metals shall pay a deposit of 50 per cent. and pay the balance and clear the lots within two days from the date of acceptance of offers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 8TH JULY, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Pearls and Jewellery.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Aga Ahmed bin Abdul Wahed Mishari—

1 parcel about 750 chaws white pearls.
1 parcel about 130 chaws white pearls.

By order of Messrs. Tyebji Dayabboy and Co., the Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. A. H. Vishram and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Framrose Jamshedji Aga.

1 carring set with brilliants.
1 carring set with emerald and brilliants.

Also on account and risk of the concerned—1 diamond bootee, one diamond pin and one emerald ring about 4 rattees.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 8TH JULY, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WOODEN BARGE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on EDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 5 p. m. (S. T.), at Frere Bunder, the following wooden barge :—

A wooden barge registered, No. 4456 in perfect order and working condition with all requisites, carries 115 tons of coal or other cargo, lately reconstructed with first class materials. Certified to work from 3rd April, 1907 to 2nd April, 1908.

The barge could be seen at Frere Bunder where it lies.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI & Co., will on WEDNESDY, the 10th July sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.), the following :—

On account of the concerned a large lot of about 75 tons iron screws, nuts, rivets, and nails of different sizes.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mahomedally Goolamhoosein.

S and Co—190, 51-951—55—3 cases padlocks
Do 197 51-957—58s—2 do

On account of the concerned a consignment of fire and thief resisting safes manufactured by the well known J. Grove and Son fitted with Chubb's locks.

1 safe 42 by 24 by 26
2 „ 36 by 23 by 24
1 „ 30 by 20 by 20 manufactured by Griffin and Son

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor

1 diamond ring 4 rati
1 do 3 rati

On account of the concerned :—

10 cases grape juice cordial
1 case steel pens
1 sympathetic square piano (second hand)
1 cottage piano
1 Densmore typewriters (new) No 5
2 earthen sinks
1 cast iron enamelled bath

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 8th July 1907.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Cowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Hornby Road. Bombay

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY — Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart
D'ARBJI JAMSHEDJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI Esq (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motila Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq (Messrs Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be asc

BRAIN-FAG VS. SECRET OF SUCCESS.

BRAIN fag or loss of mental concentration, is one of the greatest disabilities a brain worker can suffer from. It prevents him doing full Justice to himself and forms a serious barrier to his success in life. If a man is to be efficient and successful, he must be possessed of a sound reliable memory; for memory is the basis of all brain work. The better the memory, the more active and prolific the brain.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain-Fag. Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay or Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

POSTAGE ANNAS FIVE EXTRA.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 391, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD. Chemists, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *July* 5.] [BOMBAY, *July* 6.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Pins.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols	...	84 3/8	un	chgd
2 do. Rentes	...	85	¼	
3 do. Sterling Loan	...	98 3/4		1/4
3½ do. Govt. Securities	...	64 3/4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	...	31		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence		31 1/16	un	chgd
Do. in New York	...	67 3/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·14		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin		20·44¼	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York		4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate		4o/o	Since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight		3½	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight		3½	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	...	4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	...	4½	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	...	2½		¼
Do. 7-day Market Loans		2½	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £275.000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... Is. 3 1/32d. unchanged.
Mails.—The Bombay Mails of the 22nd ult., arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 4th instant.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... £ 2.60.000
Gold to Bombay ... £ 60,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...	Fair demand.
Futures	...	...Steady
East Indian	...	...Quiet
Manchester	...	...Steady
Total Sales	...	... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export		... 2.500 ,,
Imports	...	...11.000 ,,
Mid-Americans	...	... 7·31+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	10 5/8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·98 +09	6·88 +09	6·18 +07	6·68 +05

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·64 +05	6·63 +06	6·61 +05	6·61 +05	6·62 +05

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 4.000 bales
Do. do. last year	... 4.700 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	... 4.000 ,,
Do. to Continent ...	... 3.000 ,,

Spot Cotton.—13·50 unchanged.
Futures.—Month of July, 12·33 +03 | Partially advanced early owing to daily weather reports indicate need of moisture and declined later through liquidation.
Do. do. Dec. 12·15 +01
New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—13 1/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of August 13·19—02
Do. do. of October 12·41—06
Closing Tone of Futures,—Steady.

NEW YORK, July 5.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	14.000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	8.000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	7.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	324.000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	153.000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

G. Madras Western C.I.F.—*d.* 4 3/4 Sellers. Months—July-Sept.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C.I.F.—*d.* 5 1/4 Nominal. Months—July-Aug.
Fair Coconadas C.I.F.—*d.* 4 3/4 Sellers. Months—July-Sept.
Coconada Cotton Ginned C. I. F.—*d.* 4 3/4 Sellers. Months—July-Sept.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—34½ New Terms—August-Sept, London—Done—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat, per 413 lbs. 85% ex-ship 55½ July-August, Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, per 413 lbs. 85% ex-ship 55½ July-August—H. A. and D. Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.
Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchanged.
Sugar :—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 3d.
Months of Shipment—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4s. 3½d.—Buyers.
Metals :—

Copper Braziers	... ...	£112
Yellow Metal	... ...	d. 9

Tin plates—
I. C. Coke 14 x 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C. I. F., Bombay. £ 0 14 3
Bar Iron :—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 6 16 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 X F. O. B. Liverpool £ 13 17 6
Basic Steel Bars India C. I. F. £ 7 2 6

ARRIVALS :—"Zarne," "Venetia."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
5 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 3,84,000	London	Arabia	Chartered Bank
			do	do
122 Bars Silver ...	3,03,323	do		
1 Boxes Sovs....	30,000	do	do	Hongkong Bank
33 Bars Silver ...	76,406	do	do	International Bank
68 Bars Silver ...	1,35,135	do	do	Hongkong Bank
262 Bars Silver...	8,37,960	do	do	Bank of Bombay
1 Bag Gold Coin.	2,145	Marseilles	do	
2 Bundle Sovs..	37			Chartered Bank
Gold coins ...	5,241	Burrah	Dumra	A M Meer
Rupees ...	4,700			
2 Packages Sovs	2,293	Jeddah	Shah Najam	Smedley Natives.
Rupees ...	705			
1 Parcel Silver .	20	London	Egypt	Hongkong Bank
2 Parcel Silver .	116	do	Oriental	do
61 Boxes Sycee Silver	...	Shanghai	Malta	Sapdi V and P Docks

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [6TH JULY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

1907.
Bank of England ... 4 per cent. from 25th April.
Bank of Bengal ..... 4 per cent. 4th July.
Bank of Bombay..... 4 per cent. 4th July.
Bank of Madras ..... 5 per cent. 29th June.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months fixed at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
To-day being mail day there has been very little doing in exchange. The best ready rate for T. T. has been 1s. 4 1/32d., but 1s. 4 1/16d. T. T. is available from Monday onwards. For next week 1s. 4 3/32d. on demand is available at one or two Banks but for near delivery there are not many keen sellers. Credits cannot be placed at better than 1s. 4 9/32d. 3 months' sight although bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand Draft ...	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credits— 3 months' sight		1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight		1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—Francs		170 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		139
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	161 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	149 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	220

Government Paper :—
The market opened steady at 97 1/16 for ready and 97 for the next settlement. The tone of the market has been slightly firmer, there being some small buyers for the account. Several lots have changed hands, the market closing 1/16 up at 97 1/16 for the settlement. Calcutta market is also firmer, their ready and forward quotations having improved to 97.
We quote :—

Cash	... ... Rs.	97·2
1st Settlement	... ... ,,	97·1

Bullion :—
In London, on Friday, the Bar Silver Market fell 1/16 to 31 for ready and 31⅛ for delivery forward in two months, the American Market being unchanged at 67⅞. Locally the market has been steady. Ready bars are quoted at 78⅛ *ex* duty and close steady. Forward quotations are given below. Bar Gold is unchanged.
We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	78	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	78	14	0
Ditto 2nd ,,	78	13	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
Influenced by the improvement advised from Liverpool the market here opened with a better feeling, but exporters gave no encouragement and declined to pay any advance on yesterday's rates. Speculators in the Bazaar, however, acting on reports of anxiety prevalent up country, owing to the absence of rain, began buying forward delivery and rates advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy.
Ready cotton is steady and Mills are better buyers. The enquiry from Japan shows some signs of improving.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach ...	275/6	Ready.
Fine ,, Nagpur Kampti ...	230	,,
Fine ,, Damangaum Pulgaon.	211/12	,,
Fine ,, Khangaum Akola ...	207/8	,,
Fine ,, Amraoti...	207	,,
Fine ,, Muttia...	192	,,
F. G. ,, Khandeish...	185	,,
Fine ,, Khandeish ...	195	,,
Fine ,, Bengals ...	189/90	,,
Good Westerns ...	236/37	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	249/50	,,

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	261	March 08
Fine ,, ,,	... ,,	279/80	,,
,, ,, Nagpur Kampti...	,,	240/41	Jany. 08
,, ,, Damangaum Pool-gaum.	... ,,	232	,,
Fine ,, Khangaum, Akola	,,	225	,,
,, ,, Bengals ...	,,	204/5	,,
,, ,, Khandesh ...	,,	214/15	,,
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	,,	204/5	,,
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	,,	183/7	,,

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	... ...	Easier.
Estimated Sales	... ...	3,000 bales
Total Imports	... ...	7,000 ,,

Future Delivery prices :—

July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
6·91 —07	6·81 —07	6·72 —06	6·62 —06	6·57 —07

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.
6·56 —07	6·56 —03	6·55 —08	6·55 —37

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steady. There is no business doing as buyers are waiting for a decline.

Ready	Rs.	7 13 0
Forward September	Rs.	8 8 0

Rapeseed :—
Is quiet. We quote :

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	8 12 0
Yellow Gujarat	,,	8 8 0

Poppyseed :—
There is no business passing and the tone is quiet.
Ready ... ... Rs. 10 2 0
Castorseed :—
The market is firm but buyers are holding back. Rs 39 0 0
Cottonseed :—
The market is quiet but steady. Rs. 20 6 0
Mowraseed :—
The market is dull and declining.
Forward ... ... Rs. 15 0 0 R. D.
Wheat :—
The market is firm, but buyers are not coming forward.
White Delhi ... ... Rs. 5 4 0 July

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,425	C. D.
India	59½	C. D.

Mills :—

Century	1.700	
David	390	
Empress	495	
Howard and Bulloughs	560	
Kohinoor	755	
Maneckji Petit	3,170	Aug.

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile and Co.	125	
Bombay Flour Mill	975	
Colaba Land and Mill	1,060	
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	73	

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565	
Tapti Valley	445	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Friday :—

Cotton	3,709	bales.
Wheat	4.113	cwts.
Linseed	5.585	,,
Rapeseed...	4.318	,,
Gingellyseed	339	,,
Poppyseed	365	,,
Groundnuts	14	,,
Castorseed	6.409	,,
Rice	1.396	,,
Myrabollams	1,015	,,
Cottonseed	2,666	,,
Mowrasced	2,637	,,
Gram	3,343	,,
Joowar	55	,,
Maize		,,

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *July* 6.] [BOMBAY, *July* 7.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	...	84 7/16	1/16	
2 do. Rentes	...	85 1/4	1/4	
3 do. Sterling Loan	...	98 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	...	64 3/4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	...	31	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence		31 1/16	un	chgd
Do. in New York	...	67 3/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris		25·14 1/2	¼	
Do. do. do. Berlin		20·44 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York		4·87⅛	⅛	
Discount Bank of England Rate		4%	Since	25 Apl.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight		3 3/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight		3⅛	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills			mutilated	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills			mutilated	
Interest Day-to-day Loans		2½	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans		2 3/8		7/8

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spot	... ...	...Quiet.
Futures	... ...	...Steady.
East Indian	... ...	...Quiet.
Manchester	... ...	...Steady.
Total Sales	...	...4.000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export		... 300 ,,
Imports	...	...7.000 ,,
Mid-Americans	...	...7·30—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 3/4 + 1/8

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·92 —06	6·83 —05	6·74 —04	6·63 unchgd.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Ap.
6·62 —02	6·60 —03	6·59 —02	6·59 —02	6·59 —03

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	3,000
Do. do. last year...	...	2,500
Exports to Great Britain	...	.....
Do. to Continent	...	.....

Spot Cotton—13·50
Futures—Month of July 12·33 unchanged | Tended to decline owing to bearish visible supply figures and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.
Do. do. Dec. 12 11—04
New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—13¼ unchgd
Futures—Month of August 13·20 + 01
Do. do. October 12·43 + 02
Cotton Stock in London ... 11.000 bales.
,, Total *Visible Supply* ... 2.610,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, East Indian 357,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight ... 13.250.000 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	42,000 bales
,,	Sold on Speculation	3.000 ,,
,,	Sold for Exportation	10,000 ,,
,,	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	70,000 ,,
,,	Actual Exports	10.000 ,,
,,	Week's Imports	4,0000 ,,
,,	Stock	1,012,000 ,,
Surat's	Week's Sales	200 ,,
,,	Amount forwarded to Consumers	4,300 ,,
,,	Actual Exports	100 ,,
,,	Week's Imports	4,000 ,,
,,	Stocks	41,000 ,,
Afloat	Americans	60,000 ,,
,,	Indians	14,000 ,,

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—34½ New Terms—July-August—London—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Easier.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship 54|— July—August—H. A. & D.—Buyers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 52½, July-August—Antwerp—Buyers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Flat.
Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.
Rubber—
Para Rubber 4/8½ Buyers.

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Take Bile Beans and Make Yourself Proof Against its Attack.

"Influenza is very prevalent in London and many society functions have had to be abandoned." "There is a fashion in influenza as well as in dress, and *just now the fashionable form affects the liver.*,,

These extracts from the daily papers emphasise the great necessity for keeping your body, and especially for liver and stomach, in a thoroughly healthy condition, if wish to be proof against influenza's insidious attacks. Bile Beans increase your vitality and fortify you against disease by stimulating your liver and strengthening your digestive organs. After an attack of influenza, also during the trying and dangerous stage of convalescence, Bile Beans are of great value in restoring health and strength to weakened bodies.

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Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 8th July, 1907.

BILE BEANS for BILIOUSNESS

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BOMBAY.

IN MEMORIAM.

In respectful memory of our late lamented friend and master, WILLIAM HOWE MIDDLETON (late District Traffic Superintendent, and Major, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, Commanding A Company), who died at Bombay on the 8th July 1894, away from home and relations, but among friends and admirers.

His memory will ever be revered and cherished by us.

Traffic Department, Cocoan District.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MCCREA—June 29, at 57 Diamond Harbour Road, the wife of R. H. McCrea, of a daughter.
WALFORD—June 23, at Cocanada, the wife of A. H. Walford, Salt and Abkari Department, Pougandaru, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JACKS—SMITH—July 3, at Christ Church Mount Road, Madras, by the Rev. Henry Hacking, Staff Sergeant Alfred Jacks, S. and T. Corps, to Isidore Whinifred, third daughter of Mrs. Henry Smith.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

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"PIXINE" REGD.

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JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High Water, 10-44m., 10-1s. Low water, 3-25m., 4-18s.
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, July 9.—Sind Press Company, 19 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Royal Scots' B Team *vs.* Government Telegraphs. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 11-20m., 1-41s. Low water, 4-3m., 4-56s.
Wednesday, July 10.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Royal Scots' A. Team. Sassoon Pressing Company, 8 Forbes Street, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 11-53m., 11-16s. Low water, 4-40m., 5-33s.
Thursday, July 11.— Harwood Association Football League, Oval, 5-45 p. m., Royal Scots' A Team. *vs.* Customs. Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets 7h. 20m. High water, 0-24m., 11-51s. Low water, 5-16m., 6-9s.
Friday, July 12.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Government Telegraphs. Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 0-53m. Low water, 5-51m., 6-45s.
Saturday, July 13.—Cricket Matches: Bombay Gymkhana A and B Teams *vs* Elphinstone College and B. I. L. I., respectively. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Royal Artillery *vs.* Royal Scots' A Team. Sun rises 6h. 9m. Sun sets 7h. 20m. High water 0-56m. Low water 5-52m. 6-47s.
Sunday, July 14.—7th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises 6h-10m. Sun sets 7h. 20m. High water 1-1m. Low water, 5-53 n. 6-48s.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Parcel Mails for Japan, per extra s. s. "Hiroshima Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 30 p. m. to-day.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEER ALI'S DISPENSARY.—During the month of June the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,652. Among them the number of new admissions was 397; or, men 115, women 123, and children 157. The average daily attendance was 55.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following is the programme of music to be played at Green's Garden under the direction of Mr. I. Salzinger to-day :—

7 to 9 p.m.

March	A Scientose		Kaiser
Overture	Le Diademe		Hermann
Waltz	Orientrose		Ivanovici
Selection	The Girl from Kays		Caryll
Intermezzo	Cynthia		Hume
Descriptive Patrol	The Phantom Brigade		Myddleton
Waltz	Göbleegen		Wildenfels
Two-Step	Zenobie		King

THE LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above Institution :—From the Trustees of Bai Maneck Bai, the widow of Sheth Morarjee Hari, Rs. 500; Bai Gangabai, the widow of Mr. Valjee Premjee, every year, Rs. 125; in memory of Sheth Damodar Lakhmidass Khimjee, through Sheth Dwarkadass Dharamsey, Rs. 250; Sheth Amarchand Palakchand, in memory of his deceased son Sheth Sawchand Amarchand, Rs. 100; Sheth Dharsee Morarjee, for feast, Rs. 50-12; Sheth Pragjee Surjee, for milk of Re. 1-8 per day, every month, Rs. 45; Sheth Girdhardass Jethabai, for feast, Rs. 40-2-3; Sheth Purshotham and Motilal Kanjee, for feast, Rs. 39-10; a Hindoo gentleman, Rs. 15-4; Sheth Ramjee Waghjee Dalal, Rs. 15; Sheth Muljee Ladha, Rs. 15; Sheth Damodar Govindjee, in greetings of his daughter Bai Leela's marriage, Rs. 10; a Parsee gentleman, Rs. 5-8,

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I inquire in the interest of the Mahomedan public, through the medium of the columns of your paper, what has happened about the proposed "Union" which was suggested at the last Third Social Gathering of the Anjuman-i-Islam Schools held on the 21st April,—will any of the enthusiastic members of the gathering please answer this?—Yours, etc.,

ONE INTERESTED.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS.

Suit for Accounts.

IN the High Court their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a case in which the original plaintiff and appellant, Manikbai, sued the defendants and respondents, for an account of capital contributed by her father and father in a partnership transaction with the respondents. Mr. N. M. Samarth appeared for the appellant, and Mr. M. B. Choubal for the respondents. The plaintiff sued for an account of capital contributed by her father and mother in a partnership shop with the defendants and of profits made by the shop and to recover what might be found due to her, with remaining interest and costs. The original suit was decided by the first class Subordinate Judge of Sholapur who dismissed the plaintiffs claim. In appeal, the District Judge of Sholapur confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance and dismissed the appeal.

The plea of *res judicata* was urged by the respondent in bar of the present suit under the following circumstances :—Plaintiff's father Kasturchand was a partner with defendants in a firm trading in cloth, at Sholapur, under the style and designation of Nanchand Virchand. Kasturchand died leaving him surviving his widow Sakubai and a daughter, the present plaintiff, Sakubai also died. Plaintiff had brought a regular suit claiming as heir to her deceased father, for an account of the partnership and for recovery of such amount as might be found due to her deceased father. That suit was dismissed as being barred by limitation under Article 106 of Schedule II to the Limitation Act. Thereupon plaintiff filed the present suit. She averred that on her father's death, her mother was adopted as a partner in the firm and continued as such partner till her death; that she (plaintiff) was the heir of the mother; that her right to being the present suit accrued on the death of the latter; and she claimed by way of relief an account of the partnership assets together with such share in the profits as might be found due to her father and after him to her mother. It seemed to the District Judge on principal and authority that the decision in the regular suit had barred the claim. When plaintiff brought regular suit, her title to the relief claimed had already accrued as heir to her deceased mother. She might very well have alleged that title as her ground of action in that suit either substantively or alternatively, to the title she there set up as heir to her deceased father. And there is little doubt that she ought so to have alleged it, because in the words of Their Lordships of the Privy Council in Kameswar Prasad *vs.* Rajkumari Rattau (I. L. R. 20 Calcutta 79) the titles are not "so dissimilar that their union might lead to confusion." If so, it follows that her title as heir to her mother was directly and substantively in issue in regular suit and that it was finally heard and determined adversely to her in that suit and cannot again be litigated upon.

In coming to this conclusion the District Judge has relied on the most recent ruling of the Bombay High Court in Gundappa *vs.* Tirkappa (I. L. R. 25 Bombay 189. The plantiff has, however, contended that there is no bar to the present suit as the causes of action in the two suits are wholly distinct and there is no rule of law compelling a plaintiff to disclose all his causes of action relating to the subject matter of the dispute in one and the same action. In support of this contention the case of Ramaswami Iyer *vs.* Vykunta Iyer (I. L. R. 26 Madras) is quoted. I am however, observed the District Judge unable to follow the ruling in that case as it expressly dissents from the Bombay case quoted. The object of the rule of *res judicata* is to secure finality in litigation and to save parties from harassment by vexatious actions. The District Judge therefore held that the plaintiff's suit was barred and dismissed it with costs. Against this decision an appeal was admitted in the High Court and the appeal coming on for hearing, their Lordships in a long judgment have discussed the question of "res judicata" in all its bearings. Their Lordships remarked that the appellants present claim, so far as it relates to the alleged partnership between her mother and the respondents, could be rejected on the ground of *res judicata* but the Court must give her an opportunity of proving that during the previous suits, she was not aware of that claim. If she proves that, her present suit will not be barred by the decision in the former suit. Their Lordships therefore reversed the decree of the Court below and remanded the case for a rehearing of the suit by the Subordinate Judge. The Subordinate Judge was directed to try the case on two preliminary issues (1) Whether, as alleged by the appellant in her plaint, her mother became a partner in the respondent's firm; and if she did become; (2) Whether either at the time the former suit was filed or at any time up to the date of its disposal, the appellant was or became aware of the said partnership. If these issues are found in the appellant's favour the suit shall be heard and disposed of on its merits. If they are decided against her, the claim shall be disallowed as being barred by *res judicata*.

MALTREATMENT TO EXTORT A CONFESSION.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Ferulakhan Ahmedkhan Pathan, who was convicted by Mr. S. J. Murphy, Additional Sessions Judge of Satara, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort a confession, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs.5 ; or in default of payment two months' further rigorous imprisonment. Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the accused.

The case against the accused was that he suspected his mistress and servant, one Kulsum, an elderly Mahomedan woman, of having stolen from him a bag containing Rs. 215 in cash, and that he consequently maltreated her with the object of making her confess where the money was hidden. He inflicted ordinary injuries and bruises on her and broke one of her fingers. The principal witness in the case was the complainant Kulsum, who said she had agreed to work for the accused at the rate of two rupees a month; and that one evening on her asking for her wages, the accused at once charged her with having stolen his money, and began to beat her with a cane, and insisted that she must show him where she had put it under the stress of the blows, she agreed, apparently for the sake of a respect from ill-treatment to show where it was, saying she had left it with a Shimpi woman. It was not found with her. Kulsum said that she was again beaten; her hands and feet were tied together; and she was suspended, head downwards from a beam. Under this treatment she once more agreed to confess and said that the money was buried in the yards. It was not found there, and the ill-treatment continued. In the morning she once more said the money was at her own house. The accused locked her in, and went of to see; but while he was away, Kulsum escaped and spent four days in her brother's field, where she was ultimately found by the police, who sent her to an hospital assistant. She was in hospital from 15th December 1906 to 8th January last. The story told by Kulsum was corroborated in many points by witness in the village. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, after hearing the pleader, rejected the appeal.

CAUSING HURT TO A PUBLIC SERVANT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, presiding on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an application for revision made by Jainudin walad Haji Badrudin Phalke, who was in January last convicted by Mr. A. K. Cama, first class Magistrate, Kalyan, of voluntarily causing hurt to deter a public servant from his duty, Section 332 of the Indian Penal Code; and was fined Rs. 25, or in default, fifteen days' simple imprisonment. Mr. W. B. Pradhan appeared for the accused.

On the 22nd November 1906, there was a fire at Kalyan, which the complainant Ramchandra, a police constable, was rendering help to others in extinguishing. He was keeping

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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JULY 6TH, 1907.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1907.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF INDIAN COTTON.

FOR over forty years the question of improving the quality and staple of Indian Cotton has exercised the minds of succeeding generations of the Government of India and the commercial community. We may stand aghast at the total absence of any practical results from these years of wild experiments and irresponsible suggestions. The one bare and incontrovertible fact that does stand out is that instead of any improvement the general quality of the cotton grown in India is deteriorating, or at any rate, the average of it is. The repeated endeavours on the part of Government to control this deterioration hardly appear to have been well chosen although they were undertaken in all good faith with a view to benefiting the country. But other and greater powers than Government have meantime been at work throughout the land and the true facts of these influences are only now coming to the surface and being recognised. A most valuable paper on Cotton Cultivation and Trade in the Central Provinces and Berar is contributed to the new number of the "Agricultural Journal" by Mr. L. E. P. Gaskin, I. C. S., the Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, which should clear the minds of many who have for long fostered all kinds of misguided impressions as to the real facts of this great question and help to train the stream of future action within the limits of practical utility. Not only are the districts under review amongst the most important cotton producers in the country, but the influences that have been at work are probably more marked here than elsewhere, so that they may well be taken as fairly illustrative of the country as a whole. Mr. Gaskin starts with a resume of the Government's action at the instance of the British Cotton Supply Association in the sixties following on the squeeze for cotton consequent on the absence of supplies from America during the Civil War, and tells us of the establishment in 1866 of the office of Cotton Commissioner. In those early days the great remedy was believed to lie in the introduction of exotic varieties of cotton, notably "New Orleans" and Egyptian. but the attempts to grow them in the C. P. and Berar were not successful in spite of the careful cultivation at various Government Seed Farms. In the words of Mr. Rivett Carnac, the Cotton Commissioner, "although the plants were treated with more care than they would be likely to receive, if the cultivation became general, they succumbed to the climate—the yield was miserably small; the staple weak and far inferior to the indigenous cotton." Even in those days too it is interesting to note that "the seasons are unfortunately somewhat given now-a-days to being capricious," but the tendency to harp upon the "good old times" has probably existed from time immemorial. This, however, by the way. It was soon decided that "exotics could not compete with the best indigenous varieties and to concentrate" the efforts of the Department "on the improvement and extension of these."

The most important varieties then grown in the Central Provinces and Berar are detailed as (1) *Chanda Jari* (known to the trade as "Hinganghats") which was nearly equal in staple and value to Middling New Orleans; (2) *Bani* (mostly cultivated in Berar and known to the trade as "Oomras"), and (3) *Jari*, a hardy and prolific plant with short, coarse staple. Attention was naturally paid to the extension of the cultivation and improvement of the quality of "Hinganghats." For these purposes seed gardens were established in nine districts (subsequently reduced to three) and seed was distributed widely, as much as seven hundred tons being sent to Khandesh in one year. But in spite of careful cultivation and "abundant supply of water the crops that were grown were not better and in some instances were not so good as those grown by the ordinary cultivator in the vicinity." Is it to be wondered that the cultivator refused to take lessons or seed from the Government farms, and may we not trace a very important cause of these failures to the fact that the farms were managed by gardeners sent out from England? Truly the ways of Government are often strange! In 1871 the Cotton Department and its farms, so far as cotton was concerned, ceased to exist, though it is only right to record that the Department had effected assistance to the trade in one way, *viz.*, the establishment of cotton yards at each railway station, where the "Dokras" were stacked, protected and eventually sent off by the railway according to priority, for in those days too there was a shortage of waggons, and to obtain even one it was at times necessary to bid as high as Rs. 75 or Rs. 80 to the Station-Master. In the years following 1870, the price of cotton reverted to a more normal level, and with the increased facilities for travel both by road and rail the extension of the cultivation of the hardy, short stapled, prolific cotton became more marked in spite of the efforts of the authorities, who event went so far as to prohibit its cultivation in certain areas. But the "ignorant Koonbee" cared not for prohibitions or the alarm of the trade and persisted in growing what paid him best, which was the "Old Khandeish" or "Vilayati" cotton, for he got an early, as well as a large, crop with three or four pickings instead of two or three, while the greater bulk far more than compensated him for the Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 difference per bale in the price he got. In unfavourable seasons too his "Vilayati" plants produced a crop when his "Hingaughats" and "Oomras" withered and failed completely. Anyone who knows his India can fully realise what that means to the cultivator. It was all very well to predict that his apparent prosperity would be short lived and that there was "every prospect of extensive distress and ruin," but the natural law of the survival of the fittest is a difficult one to fight against at any time, and in this case the fittest has undoubtedly survived: It has often been assumed that the growing of long stapled cotton must necessarily be more profitable than short, and that the latter has no real market of its own but is solely grown for mixing with better varieties. The fallacy of both these contentions is established beyond all doubt by the increase in the production of cotton in the Central Provinces and Berar ever since the advantages of the short stapled variety from the cultivators' point of view became realised by them. The acreage under cotton in Berar points its lesson. In 1866 it was under 1¼ million acres; in 1878 it was nearly two and a quarter millions; and in 1905 it was getting on for three and a quarter millions. During all this time the short stapled cotton was becoming more and more popular and it is admittedly the cotton trade that is almost entirely responsible for "the great increase in material prosperity with which these provinces have been favoured in the last few years." Certain cranks who have long stapled cotton on the brain, will of course argue as they have done for forty years, that long stapled cotton could, and would, be grown if the pure, unmixed seed of the old "Hinganghats" were available, or made available, for the grower, and would pay him better than the crop he now grows. Twenty years ago these mistaken assumptions were recognised, and time has steadily emphasised the facts ever since; so that it is strange indeed they should still be fostered in the minds of theorists. But theorists sit in comfortable offices under a punkah and make long speeches expressing their sympathies with the efforts of Government to improve the cotton of the country, while they remind one of a schoolgirl in their attempts to "pull" the staple of a sample when asked to admire the product of some high-flaunted experimental garden-farm.

We have heard a great deal and read voluminous reports on the experimental farms that have again lately been established by Government, and of the support extended financially or otherwise by both Government and the British Cotton Growing Association—the modern representative of the British Cotton Supply Association of the sixties—to recent private enterprises that have for their object the successful cultivation of exotic cotton, this time notably Egyptian, and perennial varieties that, if not truly indigenous, are scattered almost all over the country. In the irrigated lands of Sind, Egyptian cotton has been grown during the past few years with some success, though the great "nightmare" of all cotton growers, the Boll-worm, now hovers over the plantations and may quite possibly be found to defy all efforts to fight it without employing the whole of the growers' profit in doing so. On the other hand the many experiments to cultivate the perennial varieties are still very much in the experimental stage, while some of them have proved ignominious failures. Insect pests are the dread of the grower of annual varieties of cotton, even when the insects have to devise some means of carrying over their existence from one season to another while the ground is cleared of the crop, but the grower of the perennial as a commercial crop must be prepared for even greater destruction when the insect pests have found their way to his plantation. Hopes based upon small experimental, widely-separated patches and results deducted from the figures represented by a few hundred pounds of lint may look very well on paper, but it must be borne in mind that it takes some time for insects with very limited powers of locomotion to traverse the intervening distance to the localities of the experiments. It behoves all those who are interested financially or othewise in the production of long-stapled cotton in India, to consider well the pitfalls and difficulties that are before them, and to profit by the lessons of past history before convincing themselves that the problem has been solved. That India did formerly grow long-stapled, fine cotton there is no doubt, but that was when it found a market locally for the purpose of spinning fine yarns and manufacturing high class fabrics, before the opening up of the land by railways enabled the consumers to procure their finer cloths cheaper from Lancashire than they could produce them locally. In those days the finer cottons fetched their value in the local markets; in these days of cheap transport we fear it will be many years before it will pay the Indian cultivator to turn his attention to the delicate and small-yielding long-stapled varieties.

EDUCATION IN THE FAR EAST.

THERE are certain parallels between education in Great Britain and in Japan. In the former, the first Elementary Education Act, passed by the House of Commons, was passed at a comparatively recent date, while it was as long ago as 1869 that an Imperial decree was promulgated in Japan regulating universities, middle schools and elementary schools. The Department of Education was established two years later and the first Code of Education issue thirteen months later. In this it was stated: "It is designed henceforth that education shall not be confined to a few but shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family nor a family with an ignorant member." It would be hard to set up a higher ideal, but it was in accord with the spirit of the day which hungered for a greater spread of knowledge. Japan has never known the great mass which exists in Britain holding to prejudices and ready to attribute all social difficulties to the over-education of the masses. Nor has there been the same difficulty in getting the people to take advantage of the opportunities offered them. In 1899 the Department of Education issued a rescript in which it was laid down as essential that education and religion should be kept separate. The result was that Missionary schools suffered to some extent until the hardship became apparent and was removed. Unlike Western countries when they set about overhauling their educational systems, Japan was unfettered by what had gone before. She could enjoy the benefit of the experiences of other countries and apply them without first discarding her own vested interests. This accounts for the homogenity of the system under which are to be found graduated courses ranging from the kindergarten stage (3 to 6 years) through the progressive grades to the post-graduate courses in University Hall (23 to 28 years). Supplementing the schools directly controlled by the Department of Education are schools managed by the ken or prefecture, generally for special purposes. The ages of the pupils in these schools range between 14 and 18 years and they are classed as Normal, Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial and Nautical. From all these ken schools pupils have the opportunity of continuing their studies in higher Government schools. Official returns show that in 1906 the Elementary courses, which are generally free, were taken by 97·16 of the boys and 91·16 of the girls of the Empire. In the Middle Schools there is insufficient accommodation and only about forty per cent. of those who desire admission can obtain it, and only meagre measures have so far been adopted to provide a remedy.

The deductions to be drawn in regard to the future of education in China do not require search. It is less than ten years since there set sail from Shanghai the two young men of Chekiang who had the honour of being the first officially commissioned students of their country, to go to Japan. In spite of one check it is computed that there are now 10,000 Chinese students in Japan. In the near future, however, it should be possible for education, equal to that to be obtained in the island empire, to be open to Chinese in their own country. What the smaller nation has accomplished the larger may well emulate. Compulsory education for China is already under debate, but experience shows that Chinese are as diligent and enthusiastic in their studies as their Japanese neighbours. Hitherto the authorities have failed to encourage—have rather discouraged them in fact, from pursuing knowledge of Western sciences. The opportunity is, however, open to China that Japan seized forty years ago, and she has the amazing success of Japan to stimulate her to follow in the same road.

COUNT NIGRA.

It was something of a coincidence that the day before the celebrations in honour of the centenary of the birth of Garibaldi, the death should be announced of Count Nigra, who, as a young man, accompanied Victor Emmanuel and Cavour to London in 1855, and who had quitted his studies to take up arms against Austria a few years before, when the Italians made a serious effort to drive the Austrians from Lombardy-Venetia. Count Nigra lived to see his eightieth birthday, and he was one of the very few men who played notable parts in the troubles which culminated at Solferino, who survived into the Twentieth Century. Another survivor is the Emperor Francis Joseph, who, spite of his losing cause, displayed notable gallantry in that ill-fated battle. During the war of that year Count Nigra was attached to the French headquarters, and after the Peace of Villa-franca, was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris. Except for a brief period in 1860-61, when the Piedmontese occupation of the Marches and Umbria caused a breach in Franco-Italian relations, Nigra remained Italian representative in Paris until the fall of the Right in 1876. During this long period the influence possessed by him at the Imperial Court enabled him to render invaluable service to his country, especially in regard to the September Convention, the Italio-Prussian Alliance against Austria in 1866, and the French expedition to Rome in 1867. During the Franco-Prussian war, Nigra was of material assistance to the French Imperial family, but nevertheless succeeded in maintaining, in his dealings with the Republican Government, the same influence as he had wielded under the Empire. Upon the advent of the Left in 1876, he was transferred to St. Petersburg, and in 1882 to London, where he actively seconded the Anglophil policy of Mancini. Upon the fall of Mancini he was appointed Ambassador at Vienna in succession to Count di Robilant, the duties of which post he discharged with great tact and skill, the exceptional value of his diplomatic services being recognised even by his former political opponents. In 1882 he was created a Count by King Humbert, and in 1890 he was appointed a member of the Italian Senate. In Count Nigra there passes from view one of the most notable of a now extinct school of diplomatists.

THE JARROW ELECTION.

THE result of the Jarrow by-election, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Charles Mark Palmer, will occasion no alarm to Government though a Labour member takes the place of a Liberal. Mr. Curran had stood as a Labour candidate before and was beaten by the late member at the last General Election by no less than 2,954. On Friday he was returned by fewer votes (4,698) than he obtained in 1906 (5,093). But on the present occasion there were four candidates in the field. As many as 2,124 Irishmen voted for the Nationalist candidate and for the first time, for a very long period a Conservative also sought the suffrages of the constituency. It was conceded at the start that the chances of the four competitors for the single seat were about equal, with the addition that each candidate believed he had a better prospect of success than any of his opponents. Outside the official circles of parties other views were gathered and it was significant that, in discussing probabilities, the average man in Jarrow left out the Radical candidate. Any other Labour candidate, according to our correspondent on the spot, might have commanded the entire Nationalist vote; but Home Ruler as he is, the representative of the National Union of Gas-workers and General Labourers had not won the sympathy of the majority of the Nationalists in Jarrow. But, despite the fact that what looked like a safe seat had been snatched from him, Mr. Pete Curran was, of all the candidates, the most buoyantly confident. He had nursed the constituency for six years, and he declared he was no worse off than he was in 1906, when he polled 5,093 votes with the Irish and everybody else allied against him. It seems his labours have not been in vain and his surmise has proved to be justified.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY and Lady Violet Elliot left Annandale for Mashobra on Saturday afternoon after the Gymkhana.

BAPKUSTRA NATH DUTT, the Editor of the Vernacular paper *Jugantar*, was admitted to bail on Saturday.

THE Ranchi College scheme which received a setback some months ago is likely to be brought forward shortly.

THE Maharaja of Jodhpur passed through Bangalore to Mysore on Saturday, on a visit to the Maharaja of Mysore.

THE Florio and Rubattino Co's s.s. *R. Rubattino*, which left Bombay for Genoa, arrived at Naples on the 4th instant.

A NEW Coorg Municipal Regulation has received the assent of the Governor-General in Council and is published in the "Gazette."

THE General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation sanctioned a refund on Friday last of about Rs. 6,000 due to Mr. Gelsford, late Secretary, from the Municipal Provident Fund.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRENCH VINE-GROWERS' REVOLT SPREADING.

The Russian Duma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 22.

A few days ago M. Clemenceau the Premier speaking in the Chamber on the subject of the vine-growers' revolt in the South described it as a veritable insurrection against the law—an open revolt against the Government which the latter was bound to repress with all the means which the law placed at their disposal in similarly grave emergencies. The Government cannot certainly be charged with undue precipitancy in taking effective measures to check a movement which threatens the unity of France and is now employing the most subversive and revolutionary methods. On the contrary it displayed diplorable weakness at the outset of the movement and virtually left the agitators a free hand to organize their forces. The Government is not unjustly being called to task by public opinion for the delay that occurred in dealing with the situation in the South and notably for its failure to enforce the law before the movement assumed its present proportions. In the Chamber there is growing discontent among the Republican majority—that is to say, the Republicans minus the Socialists, and a fraction of the Socialist Radicals—with the internal policy of the Ministry which is reproached with a want of nerve and energy towards the advanced elements and also with lacking a firm hand in military and naval affairs. When the mayors in the departments of Aude, Herault, Gard and East Pyrenees, where the vine-growers' revolt originated, commenced resigning their functions, M. Clemenceau addressed to them a circular letter stating that he refused their resignations which would produce injurious disorganization in the country. The Premier pointed out how much the Government had done to promote the economic interests of the South and to protect the wine industry. He added, however, that the protest of the vine-growers as the reactionaries proclaimed aloud was really directed against the Parliamentary regime and against the Republic. M. Marcellin Albert the principal leader of the movement and president of the Committee of Argeliers—a body which is fast assuming a power similar to that wielded by the ill-famed Committee of Public Safety in old revolutionary days—replied curtly to the Premier as follows:—"We have no orders to receive from the Prime Minister. I urge the federated and resigning Municipalities to abide by their decision." This advice was almost universally followed by the mayors in what the leaders call the 'federated' departments, an ominous description recalling as it does the former Federal Republican movement in Spain and the *federes* of the Paris Commune of 1871. The agitation went on unchecked, vast meetings at which the most subversive speeches were made were held in all the great towns of the South; immense processions bearing revolutionary and sinister emblems paraded the streets and the authorities, central and local, did nothing. The resignation of the mayors compelled the administrative employés to cease work even of the most urgent and necessary kind and all civil government and normal life was brought to a standstill. We hear, for instance, of angry bridegrooms and tearful brides finding nobody to marry them at the *Mairies* to which they had repaired in bridal array, and so having to return home unmarried. With this came the refusal to pay taxes and finally the threat to set up a central government to defy the Central authorities. I mentioned in my last week's letter the increasing disaffection among the troops and the angry resistance everywhere offered by the mobs which hurled volleys of stones at the cavalry and infantry sent to disperse them and check riotous proceedings. The mutinous spirit displayed by several regiments of various arms was most serious, yet no drastic measures such as are usually resorted to in such cases for the restoration of discipline were taken by the military authorities who confined themselves to transferring to the North nearly all the troops stationed in the South and replacing them by regiments not recruited in the disaffected districts. Finally, when matters had reached the gravest possible pass the Government decided to assert itself. Dr. Ferroul, Mayor of Narbonne, the trusted lieutenant of Mr. Marcellin Albert was arrested just before daybreak on the 19th, together with three other members of the Committee of Argeliers. M. Marcellin Albert and the other three members of the Committee who were also to have been arrested succeeded in making their escape and although closely pursued have not yet been captured. Dr. Ferroul submitted quietly to arrest, declaring to his followers that he most strongly disapproved any violence or bloodshed. A day or two before, he urged the people to pull down some barricades which they were erecting in the streets and himself set the example by commencing the work of the demolition. But the apprehensions of those who found that matters had been allowed to proceed too far were only too well justified, for what was more or less a movement of passive resistance among the vine-growers has suddenly burst forth into active armed hostility to the Government. Very serious rioting accompanied by bloodshed occurred at Narbonne and Montpellier between the night of the 20th and the morning of the 21st. There were several sanguinary conflicts between the vine-growers and the troops, the latter being attacked with revolvers and stones while many of the cavalry were dragged off their horses and seriously hurt, some mortally. The troops after much provocation fired volleys, at first in the air according to the instructions of the Government and then into the thick of the populace which continued fiercely attacking them. The telegraph and telephone wires have been cut at Narbonne so that the news reaching here of events in the South is meagre. In fact the Premier declared in the Chamber yesterday that he had only the most meagre information of what had taken place. He admitted, however, that very serious rioting had occurred, attended by some loss of life. There had been a conflict between the Cuirassiers and a band of rioters at Narbonne, in which the former had been compelled to open fire with their carbines upon the crowd. Another band surrounded the sub-prefecture endeavouring to set fire to it, while a number of others attacked the railway station. The troops sent to disperse them were received with revolver shots to which the military replied by a volley, killing and wounding several of the rioters. At Montpellier a large band endeavoured to set fire to one of the side doors of the Court House: a fierce conflict ensued between them and the troops sent to restore order. The Premier in his statement to the Chamber appeared excessively anxious to prove that the Government had only done its duty in taking active measures to repress the movements in the South and to repress rioting. Did the Chamber, he pathetically asked, expect the Government not to protect, the public buildings? The instructions of the Government to the Military Commanders were, he explained, only "to let the soldiers load their rifles at the last extremity," and then, he added, "the firing was to be in the air, the greatest possible patience being "exercised." It was not without deep pain that these instructions "were given." The Premier attributed to the Apaches (hooligans) of Narbonne and Montpellier the attacks upon the military and gendarmes and the public buildings. Narbonne was occupied by a strong force of troops on the night of the 18th inst., without resistance, but their presence did not overawe the population sufficiently to prevent the outbreaks mentioned above. M. Juares the Socialist leader in the Chamber, faithful to his rôle of apologist of all movements of anarchical tendency has denounced the Government even for the arrests of agitators at Narbonne, but in view of the very grave situation now developing he is not likely to obtain a majority to approve his insincere and mischievous defence of insurrection and general lawlessness. Nevertheless the position of the Ministry is becoming increasingly difficult. M. Clemenceau finds himself under the necessity, so very disagreeable for a Socialist Radical, of having to maintain law and order even by the use of force, and in M. Briand and M. Viviani he has Socialist colleagues whose whole record is one of *laisses aller* and *laisser faire* rather than do anything not consonant with the academic and doctrinaire views of their political co-religionists. The first serious rift in the ministerial lute is now manifestly the resignation of M. Sarrant, Under Secretary of the Interior, holding a seat in the Cabinet. The retiring minister is one of the deputies for Narbonne and a vine-grower. This withdrawal will certainly weaken the Ministry.

The King of Siam has just arrived here for a short stay on his way to make a visit to England, but in view of the serious news from the South of France, President Faillieres has postponed all the festivities arranged in His Majesty's honour.

DISSOLUTION OF THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

The Red and Black enemies of constitutionalism in Russia have triumphed at last. Ever since the assembly of the second Duma two parties, the Reactionaries and the Social Democrats, have striven without intermission, to render any useful legislative work impossible. The Reactionaries (the Blacks) of the Right have had the ear of the Tsar and, working with the Court Camarilla, have done their best to thwart any liberal tendencies on the part of M. Stolypin the Premier and to prevent the formation of a solid Moderate majority of the Centre headed by the Constitutional Democrats. They have their unscrupulous myrmidons too in such organizations as the Black Hundreds and the "Union of the Russian people" vying with the Social revolutionaries in carrying on a campaign of murder and outrage. The Social revolutionaries (Reds), on their side, work for the overthrow of Tsardom by any and every means; they want no Duma, so parliamentarism even with a Tsar reduced to the level of the most constitutional and inoffensive of monarchs; they dream of the realization of all the Socialist Utopias and are ready to wade through rivers of blood to attain their ends. Such are the two terrorisms which have made unhappy Russia their fighting ground, both the sworn foes of anything Moderate, or reasonable or practicable. It was thought that the second Duma might survive to do some useful work for Russia, and in the columns of the European press optimism alternated almost daily with pessimism in regard to the outlook in Russian affairs. For my own part I ceased to be moved either way and, as the Italians say, I simply 'waited to see.' No more illusion is possible now since the promulgation of the Ukase of June 16 dissolving the second Duma, fixing the new elections for September 14 and appointing November 14 for the assembly of the new Duma. This is accompanied by a *coup d'etat* in the form of the promulgation of a new electoral law, thus infringing one of the essential guarantees of the Constitution of October granted by the Tsar, namely that the electoral law shall not be changed without the consent of the Duma. Class suffrage is extended to landlords, thereby reducing the peasant electorate. The number of deputies from Poland, the Caucasus and Siberia is reduced by one half. Direct elections with a higher property test are instituted in the large cities.

The Imperial Manifesto assigning the motives for the above measures would appear to have been drafted some time ago, as it brings up various antiquated charges against the Duma but lays great stress upon its failure to surrender immediately the 55 Social Democratic deputies accused by the Government of complicity in a plot against the Tsar and the Imperial family. The Duma decided to refer this matter to a special Committee of enquiry in order that the charges against the Deputies might be thoroughly investigated. In this the Duma was doubtless moved by the fact that police accusations of this kind are often made in Russia without a shadow of foundation. They are brought forward simply as a means of discrediting or silencing (more frequently the latter) persons obnoxious to the Court or Government, and I have heard from a very well informed source that great scepticism prevails in St. Petersburg regarding the reality of this alleged plot! Concerning the first electoral law the Manifesto says that "it is only to the power which gave the first electoral law—the historic power of the Tsar of Russia—that the right of abrogating that law and replacing it by a new law, belongs;" and further on we read, "God has given to us the power of Tsar over our people. It is before His Throne that we shall answer for the destinies of the State of Russia." No document more absolutely autocratic than this Manifesto has ever perhaps been issued by any Tsar. The effect of the new electoral law will be to place four-fifths of the electorate within the absolute control of the landlords—*i. e.*, 1,30,000 privileged electors, the majority of whom are retrograde, will return 400 out of 442 members of the new Duma. It is in the working of the provincial electoral colleges that the retrograde character of the new law is chiefly displayed. Two great changes have been introduced. First, the large and small landowners and the large and small town voters will each separately choose electors *pro rata* to the property represented by them; secondly, the peasant electors are deprived of the right of electing a Deputy from their midst. It is in fact evident that nothing short of a packed reactionary Duma with irresponsible ministers will satisfy the Tsar, and that this is the object aimed at by the Imperial Ukase and Manifesto. The October Constitution was a sham and is now ignored as if it had never existed. All the Social Democratic Deputies accused of complicity in the alleged plot against the Tsar have been arrested. The same fate has befallen many social revolutionaries and deputies of the Toil (labour) party.

THE OPENING OF THE SECOND HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The sittings of the second Hague Conference were formally opened by the Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr. le Jonkheer van Tets van Gendrisan, in the Knight's hall of the Binnenhof—the kremlin of the Hague—an ancient edifice dating from the 13th century and built by William, the second Count of Holland and King of the Romans. The interior is imposing by reason of its height and simplicity. M. van Tets cordially welcomed the delegates in the name of Queen Wilhelmina. He pointed out that the work begun at the first Conference in 1899 had made progress. The peoples and their Governments shewed themselves to be subject to its beneficent influence as was evidenced by the eagerness with which the Powers responded to the appeal made to them. In fact the number of States now represented—47—was almost doubled in the present Assembly. M de Nelidoff the Russian Ambassador was elected President of the Conference; the Dutch Foreign Minister, Honorary President, and M de Beaufort the first Dutch delegate, Vice-President. M de Nelidoff on assuming the Presidential chair referred to the unprecedented spectacle of the meeting of representatives of nearly all the States of the World. Thirty-three treaties of arbitration had been concluded between various countries since the last Conference, including the extremely grave one arising out of the North Sea incident in which the Commission of Enquiry had obviated the peril of a conflict between England and Russia.

Private negotiations are being conducted with regard to the arrangement of a programme and proposals for assigning its principal points to special committees. In regard to the treatment of the idea of limitation of armaments, there appears to be a general feeling that this question should be disposed of forthwith without reference to a committee, and that the unanimity of the Conference should be secured by the avoidance of debate and by the mere expression of a pious wish. There follow the questions of the development of arbitration, the regulation of land warfare, the regulation of warfare at sea, the position of neutrals, including the question of contraband, and finally, the treatment of the mercantile marine of belligerents.

Senor Drago, who is one of the South American delegates to the Conference, is the propounder of the doctrine associated with his name. It would forbid armed foreign intervention for the recovery of debts. It is probable that this important proposal will be added to the programme of the Conference.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE first Report, which appears in another column, of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited, for the period 17th November last to 30th ultimo (seven and a half months), is an excellent record of progress in the infant period of its existence and does credit to the management, the more so that the success that has been achieved covers a period of stringency, during which money was exceptionally tight; while, on the other hand, another Bank was under flotation almost simultaneously with a capital of a crore. The Indian Specie Bank has succeeded in floating 1½ crore of its authorised capital of 2 crores, of which sum half a crore has been withheld for the present. There is, therefore, only a quarter of a crore still available for allotment, which, it is expected, will be issued shortly. The Working Capital is shown at Rs. 91,37,677-12-6, divided as follows: Paid-up Capital, Rs. 40,42,080; Reserve Call, Rs. 3,900; Deposits, Rs. 49,39,119-14-0;

THE POWERS AND MOROCCO.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Pronouncement in the French Chamber.

THE SPANISH AGREEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 6.

Speaking in the French Chamber, on the position in Morocco, M. Pichon referred with gratification to the good relations prevailing after the temporary difficulties between the French and German Legations.

He reiterated the essentially conservative and pacific character of the Spanish Agreements.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Conflicting Interests.

OPPOSITION TO THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL.

LONDON, JULY 6.

At the Hague Conference, during the discussion on the French proposal for a formal Declaration of War before the opening of hostilities, with the Dutch amendment fixing a delay of twenty-four hours, Germany declared her acceptance pure and simple, while Great Britain, the United States, and Japan made a reservation on the principle itself.

LONDON, JULY 6.

At the Hague Conference, Sir E. Satow, on behalf of Great Britain, rejected the American proposal in favour of the inviolability of private property at sea, except in case of contraband, on the ground that it tended to limit the right of blockade.

What Great Britain thought necessary was to establish respect for the right of Neutrals, hence her proposal for the abolition of contraband.

Germany, Russia, and France agreed that there were many difficulties in the way of the American proposal.

Germany is apparently the only Power opposing the prohibition of drifting mines.

THE KOREAN DEPUTATION.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Seoul telegraphs that the Emperor, interrogated by Marquis Ito, denied all knowledge of the Korean Deputation to the Hague.

Marquis Ito, in an interview, said the Emperor's persistence in such intrigues constitutes hostile action against the Japanese, which must be stopped.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Fleet to Sail in the Autumn.

A CAUTIOUS CRUISE.

LONDON, JULY 6.

A telegram from Washington states that the fleet will probably sail early in the Autumn.

The voyage will occupy sixty days.

It is believed that, after reaching Peru, the fleet will proceed more deliberately than before, apparently because, in case of emergency, it could reach San Francisco before any other fleet.

Three additional battleships and several cruisers will join the fleet in the Pacific.

Rear Admiral Bob Evans will be in Command.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Speech by Mr. Asquith.

A Reassuring Statement.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at the Banker's Dinner, said the financial position was reassuring. Revenue was coming in satisfactorily, and even the railways showed excellent returns.

There were no signs of actual or impending stringency.

Apprehension of legislation involving danger to the investor, declared Mr. Asquith, was unfounded.

Neither he, nor so far as he knew, any of his colleagues would ever participate in legislation threatening the security of any form of public or private investment, or any other of the essential foundations of commercial and financial stability.

FRENCH MINERS' BILL.

Eight-Hours' Day Adopted.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The French Chamber has adopted an eight-hours' day as the maximum for miners.

ACCIDENT TO THE NORWEGIAN MINISTER.

Narrow Escape in a Carriage Accident.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Sir A. J. Herbert, while driving between Bergen and Christiania, met with a serious accident. The horses shied at a cyclist and the carriage was precipitated down a steep incline.

Sir Arthur Herbert was severely injured and had, it is feared, several ribs broken.

Lady Herbert was not injured.

LATER.

Sir Arthur Herbert had three ribs broken, but his injuries are not serious.

THE STANDARD OIL CO.'S CASE.

Mr. Rockefeller's Evidence.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Mr. Rockefeller, who was subpoenaed by a clever ruse to give information regarding the operations of the Standard Oil Company appeared in court at Chicago.

The Judge failed to elicit much, Mr. Rockefeller declaring that he had not taken any active part in the Company's affairs for many years.

He admitted that the dividend in 1906 was about 40 per cent.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Social Democrats and Army Active.

MANIFESTO AGAINST THE TSAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Russian Social Democrats have issued a Manifesto, calling on the people for a response to insolent Tsardom and to strive for a Constituent Assembly.

The Social Revolutionaries have also issued a Manifesto, saying that the nation must protect itself and must organize a struggle against organized violence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

A *Pioneer* special cable, dated London, 6th July, states :—The *Standard's* Moscow correspondent states that army officers have formed an Union and issued a manifesto declaring the Government are violating their promises of October 1905 and imposing, on the army, dragooning duties that are derogatory to its honour. The Union proposes to unite the enlightened elements of the army and to instruct the army in the principles of constitutionalism. It declined to take part in revolutionary propaganda trusting to the Reform Movement.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DOCK STRIKES ON THE CONTINENT.

Cruisers Despatched.

LONDON, JULY 7.

A Dutch cruiser has been despatched to Rotherdam in consequence of a serious situation in connection with the strike of dock labourers.

Another cruiser will follow a large force of Marines is assisting the police.

The dock labourers at Cherbourg have also gone on strike demanding an increase of pay.

GERMANY AND PERSIA.

The Bank Proposal Accepted.

LONDON, JULY 6.

A telegram from Teheran states that the Cabinet has accepted the German Bank's proposals and has referred them to a Secret Parliamentary Committee.

Salar-ed-Dowleh has proceeded to Teheran under escort.

BRITISH TRADE IN JUNE.

Great Increase in Exports.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The trade returns for June show a decrease in Imports of £71,005, and an increase in exports of £2,471,882.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Miss Sutton Beats Mrs. Chambers.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Brookes, the Australian, won the lawn tennis Championship at Wimbledon, defeating Gore by 3—0.

Brookes and Wilding, the New Zealander, won the Doubles, defeating the Americans, Wright and Behr, by 3—0.

The holders did not defend their titles.

In the Ladies' Singles, Miss Sutton, of America, beat Mrs. Chambers by 2—0.

HENLEY REGATTA.

Belgians Beat Leander.

LONDON, JULY 5.

At Henley Regatta, the Belgian crew won the Grand Challenge Cup, defeating Leander and Christ Church in splendid races.

Captain Darell won the Diamond Sculls.

THE CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Position of Chief Counties.

LONDON, JULY 6.

In the County Championship, Notts has won seven matches, drawn three, and lost none ; Middlesex has won four, drawn five and lost none ; and Worcester has won five, drawn three, and lost one.

Cambridge has beaten Oxford by five wickets.

The South Africans beat Sussex by 40 runs.

The match between Gloucester and Somerset was drawn.

The games between Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire and Lancashire and Northamptonshire have been abandoned.

Warwickshire beat Leicestershire by eight wickets at Coventry.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Surrey has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and 16 runs.

INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO.

The Final.

LONDON, JULY 6.

In the final of the Inter-Regimental Polo Cup at Hurlingham, the 20th Hussars beat the 11th Hussars by six to four.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POST OFFICES.

Programme of Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

The Director General of Post Offices will leave Simla on tour on the 20th instant, and will proceed to Bombay, stopping at Indore and Nasik on the way. Thence he goes on to Bangalore, where he makes a stay of four days, during which time he will visit the Kolar Goldfields.

The next halt will be at Ootacamund, where he remains for ten days.

Mr. Stewart Wilson will return by way of Jubbulpore and Allahabad, arriving at Simla on the 31st of August.

INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Proposal of Enlargement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

The *Pioneer* says :—"We hear on reliable authority that Mr. Morley's Budget speech reference to the course being pursued with regard to the proposed enlargement of the various Legislative Councils, in no way indicates any desire to go back on the Viceroy's pledge that there shall be ample opportunity for public discussion before any final action is taken.

"As regards the draft Resolution of the Government of India which the Secretary of State mentioned should be in his hand very shortly, as a matter of fact it is freely asserted, and we believe quite correctly, that Sir Herbert Risley is taking it home with him. As soon as he has considered this the Secretary of State will probably sanction the Government of India making proposals to publish so as "to give free scope for discussion," as Mr. Morley puts it, by all concerned."

THE GOLDEN TEMPLE OF BENARES.

Possession Suit Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

The Subordinate Judge of Benares delivered Judgment in the case which has been dragging its slow length along for the last four years in which one Shivshanker Pandey claimed the Golden Temple of Benares and the extensive emolutions attached thereto as the adopted son of the last male owner, one Ganesh Dutt Pandey, who died in July 1850. The plaintiff's case was that he was adopted by Lakhpat Kuar, widow of Ganesh Dutt in 1889 and that he had also succeeded collaterally to the estate of Ramdutt, brother of Ganesh Dutt who died in December 1859 and whose widow Ajnasi Kuar survived till 1890. The suit was resisted by one Bisheshar Dyal Pandey who brought a suit against Lakhpat Kuar for the possessionof the Golden Temple and its appurtenances and whose suit was decreed by the Bench of the High Court on 13th February, 1903.

The decree of the High Court was put into execution and the present plaintiff resisted, but the Court overruled his resistance to execution, holding that he had been put up by the judgment-debtor to obstruct the execution of the decree.

The learned Subordinate Judge, Sheikh Moula Baksh, came, after a prolonged hearing, to the conclusion that the plaintiff's adoption was not established. He held that Lakhpat Kuar had no permission from her husband to adopt a son nor did she, in fact, adopt the plaintiff. The plaintiff was born on 3rd April 1890 and could not in any event have been adopted during the lifetime of Ajnasi Kuar who died on 4th March 1890 and that the attempt that had been made to make it out that the plaintiff was born in 1888 was wholly unsuccessful. Lakhpat Kuar's own actions after 1889 were totally inconsistent with the fact of the adoption having been made. The suit was therefore dismissed with costs.

INDIANS IN TRANSVAAL.

Passive Resistance Against Registration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

A special cable to the *Pioneer*, dated London, July 6th, states :—

The *Daily Mail's* Johannesburg correspondent states that Indian residents have begun passive resistance to registration which should have commenced on 1st July ; but there were no applications.

S. M. R. HEAD-QUARTERS AT DHARWAR.

To be Purchased by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 7.

In view of prospective amalgamation of the Southern Maharatta with the Madras and South Indian Railways and the consequent removal of the S.M. Railway Headquarters from Dharwar to Madras, the Bombay Government have decided to purchase the offices and bungalows belonging to the Southern Maharatta Railway Co, at Dharwar.

The office of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and of the Forest Departments will be removed from Belgaum to Dharwar when the Railway Headquarters are shifted to Madras. Meanwhile the inhabitants of Dharwar have petitioned the Government of India against the transfer of the Headquarters.

H. H. MEHTAR OF CHITRAL.

Proposed Visit to the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

His Highness the Mehtar of Chitral is expected in Simla on a few days' visit early in September to pay his respects to Lord Minto. Captain Smith, the Assistant Political Agent at Chitral, will accompany the party.

CHOLERA IN KASHMIR.

Mortality Decreasing.

LAHORE, JULY 5.

The ravages of cholera in Kashmir show a marked decline for the week ended July 1st. The cases having fallen from 1,146 to 840 and deaths from 869 to 723. This improvement has extended to all the affected towns. Kaljan and Anantragh, however, still show a mortality running into three figures. In Srinagar, the disease has not yet disappeared, 4 fresh cases and 2 deaths having occurred since November, 1906. Cholera cases in Kashmir number 16,675 and deaths 9,705.

CONSULTING ARCHITECT FOR BENGAL.

Government of India Sanction Awaited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5

The Government of India has been asked to agree to the appointment of a Consulting Architect to the Government of Bengal, where there has been a great increase in building work during late years. Madras and Bombay have already got their Consulting Architects.

RECENT CHILKULGUDIUM MURDER.

Sentence of Death Commuted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 5.

The sentence of death passed on Sher Khan, the accused in the Chilkulgudium murder case, by the Residency Sessions Court Judge, has been commuted by the Governor-General to one of transportation for life.

It will be remembered that the prisoner killed one and severely wounded another of his fellow-servants with a Bhil axe and a Gurkha knife.

PINDI RIOT TRIAL.

Examination of Inspector Safdar Jung.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 6.

At to-day's hearing, Safdar Jung, Inspector of Police, deposed to the searching of the house of the accused Amolak Ram where various papers, including the following letter addressed to Rai Amolak Ram, Pleader, Rawalpindi City were found :—

"Lyalpur, 20th January.

"Dear Rai Sahib,—Your wire to hand. Will try to obtain existing candidates' copies. There is one at Sangla Hill, and if you come on the 27th at 2 p.m. you can see it there. You will please permit me to say that you are allowing the throats of your brothers to be cut with one stroke of the pen, in your presence, through your carelessness against my warnings about the danger. In my opinion you should not lag behind in the crusade. I am unable to write anything more than that I shall ask you to lose no time to take up the matter and also ask Lala Hans Raj to hold a meeting at once, for these lands are going back to Government within three or four days, though you paid for them, and your sons will be dragged into Law Courts for taking a leaf from the trees planted by you. And then they will be left at the mercy of the Government employees. Only, dear Amolak, do your duty to the motherland, or better to die before you see such a state of things in life.

Yours Sincerely."

With regard to the rumour which got into circulation stating that Government has ordered the release and pardon of the accused, an *officio* contradiction has been issued entirely denying the rumour.

THE "JUGANTAR."

Extolling of Sivaji and Baji Rao.

EXTERMINATION OF ALIENS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

The *Jugantar*, of this week, contains the following :—

"Those who ask us to refrain from political agitation seem to be under an impression that we do not lose anything by placing aliens in charge of the machinery of administration of the country.

But alas! Can this be possible? If we cannot get to do our own work in all its branches, some of our mental faculties will never be exercised and developed from their dazy stage. In whatever sphere, it may be, should we owe allegiance to others permanently, our mental contraction will never terminate. Should aliens continue to control the central part of our national life, we shall never show ourselves what we are. Only a number of loyal statesmen, adept in writing petitions, will be born in a country where a SHIVAJI and a BAJI RAO were born."

FRENCH ARMS ACT.

Introduction into French Territory in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

A correspondent writes from Chandanagore, under date July 2 that the Governor of Pondicherry in Council has passed the Arms Act which has effect in the French Colonies in India from the 13th of June 1907.

MAHOMEDAN DEFILEMENT CASE.

Dr. Spooner Hart Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

The case in which Dr. P. Spooner Hart (Junior) was charged with having defiled a Mahomedan saint's tomb recently in Calcutta was heard yesterday by the District Magistrate of Alipore who discharged the defendant.

COMILLA SHOOTING CASE.

Appeal and Reference to the High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

At the High Court, yesterday, Justices Mitter and Casperz admitted the appeal preferred by Dwarka and Mangal Sing, who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Comilla of abetment of murder and sentenced to transportation for life.

The case of Nibaran, referred by the Sessions Judge to the High Court for confirmation of death sentence, also came up before their Lordships, who ordered both Reference and Appeal to be heard together.

COLLEGE SQUARE MEETING.

Addresses on Loyalty and Patriotism.

LIAKAT HOSSEIN'S DEFENCE FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

An open-air meeting is to be held at College Square this evening, when the following speakers will deliver addresses on "Loyalty and Patriotism in India," Bepin Chandra Pal and Profulla Ranjan Dass in English and Monoranjan Guha and Lalit Mohan Ghosal in Bengali.

A collection will be made at the close in aid of Liakat Hossein's Defence Fund.

RAILWAY THEFT CASE.

Asansol Station Khalasis Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JULY 7.

The Government Railway Police at Howrah have sent up five persons, all Railway *Khalasis* of Asansol Station on a charge of having committed theft of Rs. 3,105 which was despatched in a bag from Bihlta to Howrah by the 18 Down Trainon 20th February last.

The accused have confessed their guilt and will be placed on their trial in due course.

INDO-TIBETAN TRADE.

Report of the British Trade Agency.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The report of the British Trade Agency in Gyantse for the year 1906-07 states that the trade between Central Tibet and India has maintained its healthy proportion during the year and has been gradually increasing in volume, but of this little was apperent at Gyantse which place is of no practical importance as a trade mart. One European trader, Mr. Maller from Amritsar, who is interested in carpets, visited Gyantse during the year, but was unable to make any arrangements of a commercial nature with the Native Tibet carpet weavers.

SIMLA TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The Viceroy's Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

At the Royal Army Temperance Association Meeting, His Excellency Lord Minto made the following speech :—

Your Honour, Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The Reverend Mr. Bateson has asked me to be present this afternoon at the annual meeting of the R. A. T. Association, and I assure you it gives me real pleasure to be here to share in the public recognition of the great work the Association has done, and is doing, to further the efficiency, the welfare, and the happiness, too, of the British Army in India. No one could be more delighted than I am to see the place that your Association has so deservedly won for itself, not only in the Army but in public esteem, and I congratulate you on His Majesty the King-Emperor having become your Patron.

The increase in your strength, of which your General Secretary tells me, is ample evidence of your prosperity. Your average membership for 1906-07 was, I understand, 24,731—an increase in the year of 920. I hope recruits will continue to pour into your ranks, for you are doing a great imperial work—you are helping to raise the moral standard of the Army of which we are so proud.

And what does that mean? It means that you are pointing out to every individual soldier the inestimable value of that self-restraint which will enable him to rule himself, to keep his body fit, and his wits clear, for the day of trouble and for the moment of emergency. You are teaching him self-respect, and not only that—you are showing him how, by his demeanour, he can make himself, his regiment, and his country, respected in whatever part of the world he is called upon to serve.

I know well the temptations which a young soldier has to face when he comes to India, the utter change from home life and home associations, a climate trying to many men's constitutions, the debilitating *ennui* of barrack-life in the hot weather, and the longing for home and the excitement to help pass away weary hours.

Your Association has done much to help the men to withstand the evils that surround them ; but we must remember too that the good-will and the sterling stuff of which the men themselves are made have done much to help the Association.

Your Association and its members, working hand in hand, are changing the whole tone of the Army for the better. In respect to temperance, it has indeed changed greatly in my recollection. The sobriety, which is gaining ground in other ranks of life too, is making its influence felt upon the Army. In the Duke of Wellington's armies, and much later than that, hard drinking was the characteristic of both officers and men. No one admires the old soldier of those days more than I do. He was a splendid fighter, carried his pack, was ready to march any distance, and to get drunk on the very first opportunity. But he was invincible. I suppose the debauchery of the British Army after the storming of Badajoz has scarcely ever been equalled; and, if my recollection of history is correct —I am only speaking from memory—the Duke of Wellington, after the victory of Vittoria, had 12,000 men absent, chiefly Foot. But they were as hard as iron, and they had few of the comforts of these days. They fought, till long after the Peninsular War, buttoned up in old-fashioned uniforms and choked at the neck by a stiff stock. I have pictures at home of battles in India in the early days of 1800, depicting Generals in cocked hats and high collars and their men in shakos, under a burning sun. Even as late as the Mutiny, stocks were still in existence, and the sun helmet of to-day was not invented. How the officers and men did what they did in that scorching heat, it is hard to understand. We certainly live in more luxurious days than the old soldiers of the Peninsular, of the Crimea, or of the Mutiny; and, much as I believe in the comforts and care for our men of the present day, we must not forget that it is the endurance and the power to sustain the hardships of war that will win our battles for us as they did of old.

To these great qualities your Association is adding the high moral standard and sense of duty which will lead our men to victory even more certainly than the mere dare-devil courage of our forefathers. But, remember, it is the manly qualities which go to make the soldier, and your Association can call no better allies to its aid than manly sports and games.

I have seldom enjoyed myself more than during the few hours I was in this Hall at a somewhat different gathering—not so many nights ago—and saw many hard knocks given and taken by the well-trained representatives of many Regiments fighting for their Corps—splendid examples of sober, temperate lives.

Your Association, with its moral teaching and the manly training it encourages, may well be proud of its success. To me it has been a peculiar pleasure to come here this evening and to see so many soldiers around me. For I began my life in the Army and have served, I think I may say, in a certain number of campaigns, and, to me, soldiers are still comrades; and if my presence this evening will in any way further the prospects of the Association which is doing so much for the Army, I shall be sincerely glad.

CRABBE MURDER CASE.

Rogers' Complaint of Wrongful Arrest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

Mr. Manuel Rogers the West Indian who was arrested by the Calcutta Police on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Railway Police Inspector Crabbe on the Assam Bengal Railway on the night of the 23rd instant, released again and again placed in custody and sent to Chandpur, has again been acquitted and given a written statement notifying his innocence by Superintendent Sullivan of the Railway Police.

Mr. Rogers has returned to Calcutta and has laid a complaint before the Commissioner of Police here on the ground that his character has been permanently injured and is about to proceed against the police for wrongful arrest.

ORDNANCE FACTORY ACCOUNTS.

Experts from Home for Reorganizing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

Two civilian experts are being sent out to India from the War Office to reorganise the system of keeping the Ordnance Factory Accounts in this country upon the lines which have been found to work well at Home.

Y. M. C. A., COLLEGE BRANCH.

Welcome to New Admissions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

A thousand invitations have been issued by the Young Men's Christian Association, College Branch, to a social gathering which will be held to-night to welcome the students for 1907.

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

Nomination of Candidates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

Sir Andrew Fraser has been requested by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University to nominate six graduates from among those distinguished M. A.'s of 1906 and the distinguished B. A's and B. Sc.'s of 1907 for appointment to the Provincial Civil Service this year.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following new rule is notified in supersession of the hitherto existing orders regarding the receipt, by the Medical Officers of Government, of fees for professional services rendered to Ruling Chiefs and their families or dependents, Indian gentlemen of high position in Native States, or Indian gentlemen of high position in British India :—

A Medical Officer of Government, before demanding or accepting from any Indian gentleman of status defined above any fee for professional services rendered, shall obtain, by a confidential application made through the local Administrative Medical Officer, permission of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. Such permission will not be required in the case of fees calculated on a scale of Rs. 16 a visit, or, in certain cases Rs. 32, according to recognised custom, unless the total amount thus paid for attendance on a patient or his family during any one month exceeds Rs. 160.

Lieutenant-Colonel Semple, M. D., Director of Kasauli Institute, has six months' leave, Captain Greig, I. M. S., to officiate.

Captain A. Miller, I.M.S., Madras, is posted to Bombay for employment in the Chemical Examiner's Department.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieutenants Nicolas, Royal Warwick, and Wood, 9th Hodson's Horse.

The following are promoted to be substantive Colonels in the India Army :—

Lieutenant-Colonels Steele, Browne, Pirie, O'Donnell, Turner, Gate, Kerrieh, Thompson, Redeout, Weller, Egerton, Anderson, Barton, Hatch, Smith, Wapshare, Kemball, Loch, Cowper, Watson, Wadeson, Maconchy, Westropp, Phillips, Swanston, Tegh, Fry, Hancock, Walker, Sherard, Merewether, Shaw, Kanken, Dennys, Bobbie, Kettlewell, Maxwell, Thullie, Borradaile, MCintyre, Rowcroft, Kerr, Beale, Hogge, Brander, Crouther, Southey, Cowley, Aitken, Mullins, Cox, Shewen, Montgomery, Johnson, Hamilton, Macdonald, Burne, Kenny, Jermyn, Rainey, Robinson, Johnstone, Caulfield, Fryer, Turner, Harris and Holland.

Lieutenant-Colonel E, W. Kelly, I.M.S., retires with effect from 18th instant, and Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Malone, 4th Rajputs, from the 2nd ultimo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. C. Ghosh is permitted to retire this month.

PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

The following Resolution is published :—

The Government of India have for some time past been considering the necessity of strengthening the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department and of increasing the pay of the highest class of Examiners. Proposals to this effect have now received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and the Government of India are pleased to notify the following general measures of improvement :—

(1) The total strength of the Superior Accounts Branch is increased by five and the number of Examiners in Classes I, II and III, is raised from 16 to 20.

(2) The pay of Examiners, Class I, is fixed at Rs. 1,500—60—1,800 in place of former rates of Rs. 1,600 (old classification) and Rs. 1,500 (new classification. Officers of the old classification, already in Class I and therefore drawing Rs. 1,600, have been specially permitted by the Secretary of State to count service already rendered therein towards increments on the new scale (1,500—60—1,800.)

Under the usual Rules, this order has effect from the 2nd of June, 1907.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captains Loving and Bickford are confirmed as Commandant and Second-in-Command, Zhob Levy Corps.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—MILITARY.

Lieutenant-Col W. S. J. Richardson is granted one year's sick leave.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. LaTouche, Superintendent, Geological Survey, is granted six months' leave.

Mr. O'Grady, Superintendent, Post Offices to be Assistant Director-General of Post Offices *vice* Mr. Gorman, transferred to the Railway Mail Service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer C, J. Jones to be Chief Engineer.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JULY 6.—Phipson, Lt. Col. R. A. M. C., on leave, from Roorkee.

Lloyd, Capt., I. M. S., on leave, from Jhansi.

Watson, Major, 31st Punjabis, from leave, from England.

Jackson, Capt., 90th Punjabis, from leave, from England.

Spear, Lt., Glosters, on leave, from Lahore.

Freeland, Capt., 35th Sikhs, on leave, from Umballa.

Bayley, Major-Genl., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Army Dept., from leave, from England.

Murphy, Capt., I A., from leave, from England.

Boulton, Capt., I. M. S., from leave, from England.

McGille, Capt., I. M. S., from leave, from England.

Baker, Capt, 82nd Punjabis, on furlough, from Belgaum.

Archibald, Lt., 82nd Punjabis, on leave, from Belgaum.

Manson, Lt., 61st Pioneers, from leave, from England.

O. Flynn, Lt., King's Regt, from leave, from England.

Woodham, Capt., 76th Punjabis, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Brooking, Lt.-Col., 61st Pioneers, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Brunker, Col., Staff, on duty, from England.

Scott, Major, Bedford Regt., on duty, from England.

Colquhon, Capt., E. Surrey Regt., on duty, from England.

Monteith, Lt., Bedford Regt., from leave, from Jhansi.

DEPARTURES, JULY 6.—Hunter, Genl. Sir A., on leave, to England.

Loch, Capt., R. E., on duty, to Simla.

Storr, Capt., 54th Sikhs, on duty, to Simla.

Bayley, Major-Genl., Secretary to Government of India, Army Dept., from leave, to Simla.

Boulton, Capt., I.M.S., from leave, to Bannu.

Phipson, Lieut.-Col., R. A. M. C., on leave, to England.

Daldy, Capt., M. A. Dept., on leave, to England.

McGillioroy, Capt., I.M.S., from leave, to Dera Ismail Khan.

Lloyd, Capt., I.M.S.. on leave, to England.

Watson, Maj., 31st Punjabis, off leave, to Bannu.

Griffith, Capt., R.E., on leave, to England.

Homon, Lieut., R.I. Regt., on leave, to England.

Dicklies, Lieut., Ord. Dept., on leave, to England.

Tibbits, Major, R.A.M.C., on leave, to England.

Tollentram, Major, 25th Punjabis, on leave, to England.

Chegne, Capt., 15th Lancers, on duty, to England.

Banington, Capt., R. A., on duty, to England.

Sharpe, Lt., R. B. Regt., on leave, to England.

Speer, Lt., Chester Regt., on leave, to England.

Browne, Capt., 5th Goorkhas, on leave, to England

Farquhar, Lt., B. S. Fus., on leave, to England.

Freeland, Capt., 35th Sikhs, on leave, to England.

Baker, Capt., 82nd Punjab is on furlough, to England.

Archibald, Lt., 82nd Punjab is on furlough, to England.

Manson, Lt., 61st Pioneers, on duty, to Secunderabad.

DISBANDING OF 77TH MOPLAHS.

Colours to be Placed in Holy Trinity Church.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 6.

The Commander-in-Chief having fixed the 15th instant as the day on which the 77th Moplah Rifles should be mustered, the General Officer Commanding and Staff inspected the remains of the Corps on parade this morning and officially informed them of the orders.

Next Friday has been fixed as the day on which the Colours of the old 7th Madras Infantry from which the Moplah Battalion was constructed should be placed in Holy Trinity Church. The Lord Bishop of Madras will perform the ceremony

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 4.

K. A. D. C. CONCERT.

KARACHI PALACE OF VARIETIES.

Saturday, 29th June, 10-45 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

1. Prioswski.
2. Jock McKay.
3. The Old English Glee Party.
4. Herr Astella.
5. Tee See Bah Mong.
6. Madame Dunord.
7. Sketch.

"THE COLLABORATORS."

Reginald ... ... Captain Bailey.
Molly ... ...Mrs. Hulseberg.

The Action of the play takes place at Molly's House.

INTERVAL.

8. Madame Adamson.
9. Mr. Henry Hammerer,
10. Madame Melbini.
11. Sketch.

"THE DILATORY DINER."

A Story without words.

The Husband... ... Mr. C. S. Anderson
The Wife ... ... Mrs. Hulseberg.
The Wife's Brother ... Mr. H. E. Growse.
The Waiter ... ... Mr. T. C. Beanmont.

The action of the play took place at the Cafe de Luxe.

The foreign-looking names, of course, do not conceal the identities of old Karachi favourites.

Nos. 1 and 8 were pianoforte solos, of which hardly a note could be heard owing to the hum of conversation. The "Old English Glee Party" had chosen music less suited to them than formerly, and though they received a cordial encore their music was hardly up to their usual standard. Herr Astella played two light violin solos excellently and Mr. F. C. Beanmont, in a wonderful Chinese disguise, sang and danced most amusingly. Mrs. Northern's *Petticoat Song* from "Miss Hook of Holland" was admirable and she managed her manifold "potties" of rainbow hues most adroitly and gracefully. In the duologue Mrs. Hulseeberg carried the burden of the narrative along in clever fashion, her air of conviction and sincerity was just the art that conceals art. Captain Bailey's sallies were always right on the spot and evoked roars of laughter. Mr. Sawyer (No. 9) sang of "Nelson's Gone a Sailing" very well indeed ; he has a fine clear natural baritone voice which the song chosen suited perfectly. Mrs. Anderson (No. 10) sang Allitsen's "Song of Thanksgiving" and an encore song and did not fail to please, as ever. The Sketch was rather like a ballet ; there was an accompaniment to all the dumb show of little jiggly tunes, and it wound up with a sort of Fandango concerted dance. To see the dancers, particularly the waiter, trying to dodge the broken plates on the floor was far funnier than the rehearsed effects could have been. It was not very complimentary to the mimes that the management should have issued leaflets in case the audience failed to grasp the story !

A STORY WITHOUT WORDS.

ARGUMENT.

The wife, having been promised a dinner at the Cafe de Luxe by the husband, turns up there at seven o'clock, the appointed hour. The husband has been detained in office, and is late. After enquiring from the waiter, who knows nothing of the husband the wife loses patience and determines to go home. The wife's brother, home unexpectedly from foreign parts, strolls into the Cafe de Luxe and meets his sister. Mutual explanations follow, and the wife's brother works out a little plot against the husband who does not know the wife's brother. The pair sit down to dinner and the Dilatory Diner, that is to say, the husband arrives, to see his wife dining with a total stranger. Being taken no notice of by the apparently engrossed pair he bribes the waiter to let him wait, and thus keeps his eye on the pair. Alas! the wily wife's brother causes him to break through his self-control with dire results. The husband demands an explanation which he gets,—and all ends happily.

The entertainment was rather spoiled for some of the ladies present by the thick and pungent cigar smoke which got thicker and thicker forwards the end. It would be surely better not to allow it *during the second half of the programme.*

FANCY BALL AT THE GYMKHANA.

Colonel Greyfoot, I. M. S., and the Committee of the Civil Hospital organished a fancy dress ball in aid of the Nursing Fund. The dance lost nothing by having been put off a fortnight on account of the heat, and last Monday was a particularly cool and suitable evening. There were over 200 fancy dresses in evidence. The first prize for the ladies was won by Miss R Mungavin as a Thistle ; the first prize for men was carried off by the gallant soldier who had studied cook's Tourists to such purpose. Miss Craig won the prize for the best table decoration. Other noteworthy tables were those of Mrs. Murat, Mrs. Bevis, Mrs. Mungavin and Mrs. Rose, and it was wonderful to see what very striking and diverse effects could be made by simple means. The Nursing Fund should have benefited largely by this excellently run show.

THE TAHILRAM MEMORIAL.

The *Sind Gazette* is to be complimented on having taken up the lead given in these columns three months ago and on getting to the bottom of this shameful business. The following paragraph appeared in its issue of 28th June, and is not one whit too strong :—

Mr. Tahilram Khemchand, C.I.E., the late President of the Karachi Municipality, died on the 24th October 1905, and the public meeting at which it was resolved to invite subscriptions for a memorial in his honour was held a week later. This is nearly two years ago, but as yet nothing has been done, and the Committee have not, so far as we can gather, even decided upon the nature of the memorial. Out of Rs. 5,300 promised Rs. 3,875 have been paid and Rs. 1,425 remain to be collected. There are only eleven subscribers who have not paid up and, of these two promise to do so directly the Committee have decided on the form the memorial is to take. It is a disgrace to the community that a matter over which there was so much enthusiasm at the time should remain in its present incomplete state. The time has come when a very determined effort should be made to collect the remaining subscriptions and the Committee should at once decide on the nature of the memorial. A certain date should then be fixed of which due notice should be given, after which the Committee should proceed with the practical details in connection with the memorial leaving out of account the subscription of those who have not by then paid in the amounts promised, and the names of the procrastinators should be published in the local papers. It is a poor compliment to Mr. Tahilram's memory that the matter should have hung fire as it has done and the delay is an injury to the feelings of his family.

But what can be done with a paltry Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000? The original idea was to found a practical Technical School for Sindhis, for the technical education of this fellow-countrymen was a matter in which Mr. Tahilram took the keenest interest, and there is no doubt that with anything like reasonable energy on the part of the Treasurer and Committee Rs. 30,000 at least might have been collected for such a purpose. Then, no doubt, Municipal and Government grants would have been forthcoming and Sind would not only have honoured duly her dead leader but would also have done a splendid thing for her living sons. It is of the greatest importance, if the economic possibilities of Sind are to be developed, that there should be more practical education for her people. More machanics, fewer clerks, more doers, fewer talkers are wanted, and this Mr. Tahilram grasped as no other Sindhi has yet done. The engineering class at the Sind Art College is the despair of the Council, and is in imminent danger of collapse for want of students. To devote the money collected to the support of this class would be throwing it away, for something much humbler is required, a sort of elementary school in technical education, if Sind is to benefit. Mr. Harchandrai by his failure to devote himself more successfully to the business has not only lost a great opportunity for the benefiting of his people, but has covered the faces of Sindhis with shame.

A BIBLE which the King has presented to Bruton Church, Virginia, bears the inscription :—"This Bible is presented by his Majesty King Edward the Seventh, King of Great Britain and Ireland, and Emperor of India, to the church of Bruton, Virginia, a shrine rich in venerable traditions of worship, in solemn memories of patriots and statesmen, and in historic witness to

DEFICIENCY OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.

Provision of £1,000,000 Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

The *Pioneer* says:—"We hear also that the Secretary of State adopting the advice of his newly formed Expert Committee on Railway Finance, has decided to provide another £1,000,000 sterling to be devoted to the provision of rolling stock for Indian railways. This decision has been anticipated, but it is understood that this sum will be taken from profits on coinage accruing this year which otherwise would have gone to swell the investments in the Gold Standard Reserve. Merchants and exporters will, no doubt, acclaim the Government's decision to deal seriously with the inadequacy of the Indian railway rolling stock, the deficiency of which in late years has been the cause of bitter complaint by the Chambers of Commerce and the mercantile community.

"Other authorities who consider that, the provision of sufficient effective Gold Standard Reserve is a matter of pressing urgency, will be inclined to shake their heads over this new departure. It amounts, we imagine, to taking a risk; whether it is justifiable or not is a point on which experts will differ. If the rains are favourable and things go well and the balance of trade is not disturbed adversely, no harm will be done to Indian credit and trade will benefit by improved facilities. If things go badly, however, and prosperity is checked, Indian credit will suffer."

UPPER SWAT CANAL COLONY.

Creation of a New Irrigation Circle.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

The construction of the Upper Swat Canal, which has now been sanctioned, will involve the creation of a new Irrigation Circle, with one Superintending Engineer and six or seven Executive and Assistant Engineers.

SEASONAL REPORTS FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

Almost the whole of Upper India is still rainless, the monsoon penetrating at present hardly at all north of a line drawn from Gujarat to Lucknow.

The price of food-grains continues to rise slightly in the United Provinces and Bengal, and is much above normal over a much wider area, the Bombay Government this week recording rates which vary from eight to forty-five per cent. above the average, and the Central Provinces Administration, reporting scarcity rates in Maudla, Nimarduar Bilaspur, and the districts of the Nagpur country and Berar, excepting Akola.

The numbers under Famine Relief in Western Bengal have gone down to twelve thousand.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 3rd July:—

Good rain has fallen during the week in parts of the Konkan and Poona; moderate in parts of Nasik, Sholapur, Karnatak, and Kathiawar; and slight in parts of Panch Mahals, Surat, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Satara, Baroda, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, and Rewa Kantha. More rain is generally needed for sowing purposes. The preparation of lands for kharif cultivation is in progress in parts of Sind, Broach, Thana, Nasik, Poona, the Karnatak, Palanpur, and Rewa Kantha. The kharif sowing is retarded in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, and Rewa Kantha, and continues elsewhere. Seedlings are in good condition, except in parts of Sukkur, Panch Mahals, West Khandesh, Baroda and Cutch. The fodder-supply is adequate. Agricultural stock generally is in good condition. Drinking water is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is improving, except in Sind, where it is still low. The quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in the Karnatak is 24 to 45 per cent., in the Deccan 9 to 26 per cent., and elsewhere 8 to 45 per cent. less than normal. During the week ending the 22nd ultimo 25 persons were relieved gratuitously in Belgaum.

KATHIAWAR NEWS LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, JULY 5.

The Rajkot Gymkhana team hope to have several good matches this year, and the presence of H. H. Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji and of the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot will undoubtedly do much to help the cause of cricket and to recall the days when we had such bowlers as Oghad, Hemo, Shivshankar and Shivlal. There must be plenty of latent talent if anybody is enthusiastic and energetic enough to find it out and foster it.

The Gymkhana team did not lose a match last year, but they did not meet any very formidable opponents. I hear that matches will probably be arranged this season with Ahmedabad, Cutch, Bhavnagar, and Jamnagar, and that it is possible a Gymkhana team may go on tour. The nucleus of a good Eleven is to be found in the services of Messers Turner, Daniell, Sargent, Luck and Rendall, but they did not all play last Saturday, when the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and Mr. Daniell gave a good display of batting. Some steady bowling and a good wicket-keep are badly wanted.

It is understood that the service of Mr. Cursetji Dosabhai Master, one of the Assistant Masters in the Rajkot Rajkumar College, has been lent to the Nawanagar State, at the desire of H. H. the Jam Saheb. Mr. Cursetji has served the College for over 27 years and enjoyed the confidence of all the Principals of the Institution. He treated the Kumars very kindly and respectfully, which won for him their sincere good will and regard. Pending the question of his lien on the College service, Mr. Cursetji is granted, I hear, two years' leave.

H. H. Thakore Saheb Lakhaji Raj of Rajkot will be placed on the *Gadi* very shortly. The date is not fixed yet.

Friday last being the day appointed for the celebration of the anniversay of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor of India, the day was observed in Nawanagar as a general holiday throughout the State. In the morning the Imperial Service Troops were reviewed and a *Feu-de-joie* and a Royal salute of 31 guns fired and the Royal standard floated. The review was attended by the Agent to the Governor, H. H. the Jam Saheb and all the Agency and State officials and a vast concourse of people. In the evening sports were held, which proved very successful. At night a Dinner was given. The poor were also fed by express order of His Highness the Jam Saheb.

One hundred thousand square yards of land on the Gondal Road, for Rs. 3,000 belonging to the Rajkot State, was sold by Mr. Laud, the Manager of the State, each plot of 5,000 yards having been sold for Rs. 150. This means that each yard was sold for 6 pies only! The *Kathiawar News* says that had the late Agent to the Governor recognised the growing importance of Rajkot he would never have granted sanction, if he ever did, to such a cheap sale; and urges that in the interest of the Rajkot State the sale should be repudiated altogether. It mentions that some years ago, when Colonel J. Hunter was Political Agent, and the late Major Carnegy was Halar Prant Officer, land was sold by Mr Laud at two annas a yard, and one man bought twenty thousand yards, and another, ten thousand yards! Colonel Hunter ordered the immediate cancellation of the sale of the land and ordered also that no land belonging to the State should be sold without the express permission of the Political Agent (now the Agent to the Governor). The Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor is inquiring into the rights of K. S. Herbhomji of Morvi in the village of Mota Khijadia and Rajwal given to him as *Jiveti*. Both parties are claiming every imaginable right, and the Court is going into the matter very minutely.

Kumar Virawalla of Bagasra is appointed Wing-Master in place of Mr. Cursetji Dosabhai Master whose services are lent to the Nawanagar State.

Kumar Shri Harisinghji of Dadka is appointed A.-D.-C. to H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.

The anxiety of the people for rain seems to be rather premature. Generally the monsoon in Kathiawar begins in the first fortnight in July. People seem to be anxious for an early fall because, taking advantage of cyclonic showers, they commenced sowing and now wish for immediate showers, so that the seedlings may get richer and they may not have to sow again.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 25th June:—

SALE OF PLOTS AT PRINCESS STREET.

Considered with reference to Trustees' Resolution of 26th March the following:—

(a) Memorandum from the Engineer, dated the 24th June, forwarding copy of the following letter from Messrs. Bennett & Co., dated 21st June.

We have the honour to report that the right of occupancy of the following plots for the terms of 999 years was put up to auction on the 19th instant and sold at the prices marked against them.

There was a good attendance of purchasers and the bidding was brisk.

As the purchaser of plot No. 60, has not yet paid the deposit of Rs. 3,500 required to be paid by him according to the conditions of sale, we have not confirmed the sale of this plot, but will do so as soon as we receive the deposit from the purchaser.

We enclose herein the site plans signed by the purchasers.

Plot No.	Per sq. yd. Rs.	Purchasers.
70	215	Essabhoy Hassanbhoy.
71	250	Messrs. Surrufally Mamoji & Co.

(b) Letter from the Engineer, dated the 24th June:—

In continuation of my letter of the 24th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement showing the rate per square yard realised for each plot and interest at 4½ per cent. on the Capital value of the plot.

The plots sold now realize an average rate of Rs. 235·93 per square yard.

BUILDING SITES AT PRINCESS STREET.

No. of plot.	Total Area sq. yds.	Rate per sq. yds. realised.	Capital value of the area.	4½ per cent. interest on capital value.
		R. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
70	308	215 0 0	66,220 0 0	2,979 9
71	458	250 0 0	1,14,500 0 0	5,152 5
Total ...	766	465 0 0	1,80,720 0 0	8,133 4

Average rate per square yard Rs. 235·93.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Considered with reference to Trustees' Resolution, dated the 7th May, papers underlying Circular on memorandum by the Chairman, dated the 20th June, submitting the Arbitration award in respect of the valuation of plots Nos. 1, 2 and 23, Wellington Lines, resumed by Government for the residence of H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief, showing that the amount awarded is Rs. 1,31,000.

Resolution.—A copy of the award should be forwarded to Government with reference to their letter in the General Department, dated 27th March.

Considered papers underlying Circulars of 1907 on the following letter from the Engineer, dated the 7th June:—

With reference to our conversation some short time ago about the portion of Government Scheduled Land included in Scheme IV (Schedule 3, deposited plan F, Survey No. 7306), I have the honor to forward herewith a plan showing the development of the Scheme in its neighbourhood, and to suggest that Government may be moved to exchange the portions marked XV and coloured blue for portion marked AB and coloured red on the accompanying plan, the area being the same. This would do away with the difficulty which would arise through our acquired land being leased for 999 years and our scheduled land being leased for 99 years.

The exchange, if anything, is in favour of Government.

Read the following memorandum by the Chairman, dated 11th June 1907:—

For the purpose of this Scheme we have used an area of Schedule C land which was known as the old distillery plot shown as vested land on the accompanying blue print. Portion has been taken into the 60ft. road and a service passage, and due credit will be given to the capital debt for this. There remain two small areas coloured blue which cut into our acquired property.

As we can dispose of the acquired property as we like, but can only lease vested land for 99 years, it is very desirable to arrange an exchange with Government so as to keep the vested land all within a definite plot which will be leased for 99 years, and so as to square off our own absolute property.

It is proposed accordingly to ask Government to receive from us the pieces of land coloured red on the plan in exchange for the pieces coloured blue, the areas in each case totalling 390 sq. yds.

Thus the vested area will be definitely bounded by the 60ft road and the service passage.

Approval is sought to Government being addressed with a view to this exchange being effected.

Resolution.—Government should be addressed with a view to the suggested exchange being effected.

STATUE OF THE LATE MR. J. N. TATA.

Considered papers underlying Circular on the following:

Letter from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, of the 21st May.

I am directed to forward herewith copies of an application from Mr. D. E. Wacha and a report by the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, dated 11th April on the subject of a site for the erection of a statue of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, and to request that you will be good enough to favour Government with the views of the Corporation and the Trustees thereon at a very early date. A plan showing the sites suggested is attached which may, it is requested, be returned.

Letter from Mr. D. E. Wacha, to the Secretary to Government, P. W. D., Bombay.

By desire of the Committee appointed some time ago to make all suitable arrangements for the erection of a statue of the late Mr. J. N. Tata as a permanent memorial in his honour, I have the honour to apply to you to be so good as to make available either of the sites specified below which the Committee consider as most eligible for the object in view:—

(1) Either the corner of the Esplanade at the junction of the Waudby and Cruickshank Roads, opposite the Gaiety Theatre, or

(2) The corner of the Esplanade, at the west end opposite the Elphinstone High School.

My Committee trust that in view of the great Indian philanthropist, whose memory the citizens of Bombay in public meeting assembled have resolved to perpetuate, the Government will be graciously pleased to consider this application favourably, and make the plot opposite the Gaiety Theatre available, and failing it, the one opposite the Elphinstone High School.

Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to Government, P. W. D., through the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division. So far as undersigned is aware, there is no objection to either of the sites mentioned being used for the object indicate

Passed on with compliments.

There seems no objection to permission being granted for the erection of the statue in question on either of the sites applied for.

Government should, of course, reserve the right to remove the statue elsewhere if found desirable in after years.

Memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, dated the 1st June.

Passed on to the Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust, with a copy of Commissioner's letter of 31st May addressed to the Corporation.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 31st May to the Municipal Secretary.

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of letter of the 21st instant, from the Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, regarding a site for the erection of a statue of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, and to request the views of the Corporation in the matter.

The site opposite the Gaiety Theatre forms part of the land handed over by Government to the Municipality, for conversion into a public and private carriage stand, and as such appears to me unsuitable for the purpose of placing the statue. The site on the Elphinstone High School is unobjectionable for the purpose, but I would suggest that the allotment of a site for the statue be deferred, as it seems to me that a more prominent site can be made available for it in one of the corners of Bhatia Bag after it is improved.

Resolution.—The Board consider that the site at the corner of the Esplanade, opposite the Elphinston High School, is suitable for the purpose.

PRIVATE entree to Government House is conferred upon the Consul-General for Japan in India whether permanently or only temporarily in office

BOMBAY PRISONS IN 1906.

The total prison population increased from 91,457 in 1905 to 92,408 in 1906. The daily average number of persons in jail was 189 more than in the previous year, and the number of persons admitted during the year was slightly less. The variations in the figures relating to particular prisons are sufficiently explained by the Inspector-General.

The Governor-in-Council observes with regret that a considerable number of juveniles were sent to prison in Bombay for begging. The attention of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was some time ago drawn to this matter and the Association of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates was invited to consider it. The views of Government as regards the treatment of juvenile offenders have already been set forth in Government Resolution No. 5284, dated the 3rd October 1906 which was laid on the Editor's Table. In that Resolution the attention of Magistrates was again drawn to those provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code which relate to first offenders and to which Mr. Alexander refers in paragraph 9 of his report. Powers under Section 562 are already exercised by all First Class Magistrates and have during the last six months been conferred on a very large number of Magistrates of the Second Class, more particularly in the Central Division. The effect of the orders issued and of the free grant of powers under the section referred to will, it is hoped, be more apparent in next year's report. The number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement again increased slightly, and the figures given in paragraph 9 of the report show that the utility of this punishment, to which attention had to be called a few years ago as a suitable means of dealing with habitual offenders, continues to be borne in mind. The increased success of the Police and the Jail staff in tracing previous convictions and in identifying by means of finger impressions is satisfactory.

The increase in the number of punishments inflicted is disappointing, but is explained in detail in the report and was apparently unavoidable. The Governor-in-Council fully agrees with Mr Alexander that the separation of habitual from casual criminals—a separation which is also desirable from many other points of view—is likely to reduce considerably the number of prison offences. His Excellency appreciates the efforts now being made by the Superintendents under considerable difficulties to secure this separation, and proposes, as opportunities offer themselves, to provide additional facilities for doing so. As the Inspector-General observes, the proposals for the new Prison in Bombay City provide for the complete separation of the two classes of convicts.

Another improvement which Government agree with the Inspector-General in considering to be desirable is the provision of a more complete separation of under-trial prisoners from convicts. Certain additions to the Yeravda Central Prison with a view to promoting this end have recently been sanctioned. The overcrowding in the Sukkur Prison to which Mr. Alexander refers is due to the fact that Sind Prisons have to provide not only for the crime of the Province, but for a considerable and increasing number of prisoners from British Baluchistan. The question is at present engaging the attention of the Governor-in-Council. There was an appreciable increase during the year in the number of prisoners released under the mark system of remission. The Governor-in-Council is gratified to learn that in Mr. Alexander's opinion prisoners as a whole understand that good conduct is recognized and that increasing efforts are being made to explain to all convicts the working of the mark system.

The special class in the Dharwar Prison for the instruction of juveniles in carpentry and the special garden class of good conduct prisoners at Thana which were referred to in last year's report have so far proved very successful. A special report on the latter class has recently been submitted by the Inspector-General of Prisons and has been dealt with in a separate Resolution of Government.

The main cause of the increased cost of the Department was again as last year a rise in the cost of food grains, the increase on this account being Rs. 4-13-1 per head. For various reasons explained in paragraph 40 of the Report, the net cash earnings of convicts in several of the larger Jails were smaller than in the previous year, while the total net earnings showed a slight advance. The total net cost of the prisoners increased from Rs. 5,64,773 to Rs. 6,14,373 and the net cost per head from Rs. 60-1-0 to Rs. 65-15-0. Of this about Rs. 2 per head is due to the substitution of armed warder guards whose cost is debited to Jails for armed Police Guards and the remainder is almost entirely due to the increased cost of dieting referred to above and to increased hospital charges.

There was considerably more sickness among the prisoners during the year than in 1905 more particularly in the Common Prison and the Yeravda Central Prison. The outbreak of cholera in the Common Prison was almost certainly due to infection conveyed by means of food supplied by relatives to under-trial prisoners. The epidemic was promptly checked and orders have been issued which it is hoped will guard against the danger of infection from this source.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to acknowledge the zeal and interest with which Mr. Alexander and his Superintendents have carried on their duties throughout the year.

THE YERAVDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

A Government Resolution, from the Educational Department, dated Bombay Castle, dated 26th May, 1907 is as follows:—

The following letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 20th April:—

"I have the honour to submit the report on the Reformatory School at Yeravda for the year 1906.

"The report was considered at a meeting of the Visiting Committee held on the 11th April 1907, and approved by them.

"Mr. H. N. Alexander, Inspector-General of Prisons, had made a suggestion that well-behaved and trustworthy boys from the school may be permitted to go out to the town by themselves on business connected with the institution, as they are allowed to do at the Red Hill Reformatory. The Committe considered this suggestion and recommend that boys in the last year of their term and approved by the Superintendent may be thus trusted.

An application for four boys from Empress Gardens was received in March 1907. Two boys were sent under Rule 60, and Dr. Toomson and Sirdar Coopooswamy Mudliar noted that the question of modifying Rules 60 should be reserved for the meeting of the visitors. It was discussed on the 11th April 1907, and the Committee recommend that a maximum of five boys may be allowed to any one employer but that they should be employed only locally. The Superintendent has pointed out that applications for more than two boys are constantly received, that employers generally are pleased with the boys and their work; that the more their work is brought to public notice, the greater are their chances of getting employment after their discharge, and that with rare exceptions they do not abuse the liberty which they enjoy. Mr. Alexander says that the rule which he proposes works well on the whole at Red Hill Reformatory.

Government will note with satisfaction that the number of boys under ten years of age diminished considerably, but for reasons that have already been communicated to Government it is plain that a large number of boys of tender years must always exist in the school. There is a very large increase in the number of Native Christians under detention, and a very considerable increase in the number of Mahomedans.

I trust that Government will consider the report to be satisfactory. In the case of boys detained in a Reformatory, results are necessarily fluctuating, but the facts recorded show great watchfulness and care and successful administration on the part of the Superintendent."

Resolution.—The working of the Yeravda Reformatory School during the year 1906 appears to have been satisfactory. An explanation should, however, have been furnished of the special reasons for the admission of a boy convicted of murder, in contravention of the Rules issued under clause 3 (*a*) and (*b*) of section 8 of the Reformatory Schools Act.

The numerous cases of fever and dysentery noted in paragraph 7 of the report seem to require attention. If the health of the boys does not show a marked improvement during the first half of the current year, the Director of Public Instruction should arrange for an enquiry into the cause of sickness by the Sanitary Commissioner.

Government are prepared to consider favourably a proposal for the amendment of Rule 60 of the Rules regulating the Reformatory in order to allow of five boys being placed under one employer. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction is invited to the fact that if, owing to the proposed amendment of Rule 60, greater use is made of the provisions of the Act regarding licensing boys to work outside the Reformatory, the available accommodation at the school will, to that extent, be increased. The experiment of sending well-behaved and trustworthy boys to the town on business connected with the institution proposed in paragraph 3 of the Director of Public Instruction's report, may be carried out and the result noted in the report for 1907.

Government concur with the Honourable Mr. Selby that the year's administration of the school is creditable to the Superintendent.

AN Anglo-Dutch Labour Bureau, Limited, has, says the *Ceylon Observer*, just been established at Batavia with a capital of 50,000 guilders, with the object of recruiting labour for planters, miners and business men in Netherlands, India and elsewhere The firm of Campbell, McColl and Co., at Batavia, undertake the management of the Bureau. This will facilitate the recruitment of Japanese for the F. M. S. and will probably have the effect of making the calls by planters in Malaya for labour from South India less frequent and less urgent.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

The usual, large Saturday attendance turned out to see the game between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Rovers. With the hopelessly weak forward line they possessed in the early stages of the game, the latter have given up the idea of playing a purely civilian team. Though the form of the new members was by no means up to what we had been led to suppose, it was a great improvement. They had, in fact, the better of the drawn game, though the Gymkhana played as well as ever but need to be nipper in the half line who, as we anticipated on former occasions, were pulled up on occasion for fouls: using hands and elbows when charging.

On starting, the Gymkhana came up through Kennedy and he giving to Evans, the latter sent in a fine shot. A corner followed but the kick was a bad one and the Rovers pressed for some time, Strafton just failing to reach a centre. The ball came in again from Evans on the left and Brown lobbed it nicely in front of goal. Lay headed for goal but it was headed back, and Evans getting on sent in a hard drive—first blood for the Rovers. Some even play followed till Kennedy again got down for the Gymkhana but his shot was cleared, a corner soon following from a mis-kick by Hotz. From this Rollo had a chance but sent high over and Hargreaves later missed. From a foul against C. Ross the Rovers came up very dangerously but were sent back for Brown at the other end to miss badly. After another unproductive run down by Kennedy, half time arrived.

Rovers..... 1 Goal
Bombay Gymkhana..... Nil.

On resuming, the Gymkhana at once came up and a foul helped them. Evans sent in a good centre which Hotz headed on to Ross' head, but the ball went over. Delay on the part of the Rovers' forwards lost them a chance and for the Gymkhana Evans gave Hargreaves an opening out, but he sent over. The next moment, however, Evans sent in to Kennedy and with the backs holding off he got the ball home and equalised. Evans for the Rovers just headed to the right and the left half also narrowly missed, Ward then clearing well. With the Gymkhana up, Bussey gave in to Hargreaves who just headed over. Down the Rovers' left wing Evans put in a good run and centre. The insides were well up and Lay and Scrafton rushed it in, but the latter was given off-side. Evans next very nearly rushed it through, and a moment later Brown sent in a grand shot which Dawson fumbled and nearly, if not quite, let it over the line. Off-side, however, had been given. The Gymkhana taking over the ball, Ross lost a chance and Evans getting clear, shot over. Chapman just cleared well when the full time whistle went, after a good and exciting game.

Rovers..... 1 Goal
Bombay Gymkhana..... 1 Goal

The table stands as under:—

	P.	W.	L.	D	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots "B"	6	5	0	1	22	1	11
Bo. Gymkhana	5	3	1	1	10	2	7
Royal Scots "A"	4	3	1	0	7	2	6
R. G. A.	5	3	2	0	13	5	6
Telegraph	6	3	3	0	8	10	6
Y. M. C. A.	6	1	3	2	3	11	4
Rovers.....	7	1	4	2	6	19	4
Customs	5	0	5	0	0	19	0

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Grant Medical College.

On Saturday afternoon, playing on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, the Home team beat the Grant Medical College by 62 runs. Owing to rain which suddenly began to pour down at 2-30 p. m., the play did not commence till a trifle after half past three. The Gymkhana batted first and made a promising beginning. Facing the bowling of Abreo and Driver with courage, Powell and Gillett collected about 20 runs, when Gillett was caught off Abreo. Soon after Powell was clean bowled by Driver and the same bowler took the wickets of Philippe and Lermit in quick succession. Then followed four players who made a pretty good stand, Coombes as usual sending the ball all over the field. The score at the fall of the 7th wicket stood at 80, when Ainsworth joined Burus. The former played a steady game and looked as if he was in for a big score, when he was cleverly held by Prabhavkar off Driver, after having compiled 20. Burns was also caught out a little previously and the last two wickets holding out for about ten minutes after Ainsworth's fall, they assisted their side with 9 runs when Sanderson succumbed to Abreo. With 12 extras, the Gymkhana's score was 122. Driver bowled 7 maidens and took 6 wickets for 49 runs.

The College took the knock next, but theirs was a bad beginning. Milne would not allow Dorabshett to break his duck, and the second wicket was also despatched home by being caught off him for 4 runs. Then followed some determined play by Driver and Prabhavkar, and they gave the fielders a busy time. Their partnership elicited 38 runs before both of them were sent away. The next wicket also fell for 5 runs and the credit of these three wickets assuredly belongs to Powell, whose brilliant catching was quite a feature of the Gymkhana's fielding. After this followed a procession to and from the wickets and the whole of the Medical side collapsed for 60. Milne took 5 wickets for 19 runs and Coombes also 4 for 14. The Gymkhana's fielding as usual was quite up to the mark.

The weather, except for the rain at the commencement, was very comfortable, and the state of the ground favoured the trundler.

The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr S N Powell b Driver ...	...	10
Mr R G Gillett, c Talyarkhan b Abreo...	...	9
Mr the Philippe and b Driver ...	...	2
Mr G Lermit c and b Driver ...	...	5
Mr A R Burney, st Nadirshaw b Pavri...	...	8
Mr J S Milne, c Billimoria b Driver	...	15
Mr E E Coombes, b Abreo ...	...	16
Mr C L Burns, c Billimoria, b Driver	...	14
Lieut Philbrick, not out ...	...	5
Mr P M D Sanderson, c and b Abreo	...	6
Mr J L Ainsworth, c Prabhavkar b Driver ...	...	20
Extras...	...	12
Total	...	122

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Abreo	15	47	3	3
Driver	20	49	7	6
Pavri	6	14	1	1

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Mr Dorabshett b Milne ...	0
Mr N F Mogralia, c Ainsworth b Milne...	4
Mr Driver, c Powell b Ainsworth ...	22
Mr N G Prabhavkar, c Powell b Coombes	16
Mr Manockshaw, c Powell b Coombes ...	5
Mr P M Talyerkhan b Coombes ...	0
Mr R Pavri c and b Coombes... ...	0
Mr S Billimoria, c Lermit b Milne ...	6
Mr P B Spencer, run out	0
Mr B Mody b Milne	5
Mr A G Abreo not out	1
Extras	1
Total.....	60

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Milne	9	19	3	4
Ainsworth	11	23	1	1
Coombes	6	14	1	4
Rhe Philippe	1	3	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RESERVES vs. THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

Playing at the further end of the Esplanade the Reserves suffered a defeat at the hands of the New High School. The Europeans took first service and played a desultory game at the start. The appearance of the fourth wicket, Baker, broke the monotony and he scored fast. Not meeting with much assistance, he succumbed after having earned 22. The next four wickets fared badly but the last three men, however, revived the slackening game and gave both bowlers and fielders a busy time and brought up their score to 83 before they closed their innings.

The School began their innings well but their first four wickets could get together only 24, when there appeared Dubash and Palwanker on the rosne, and making a determined stand they added 64 (18 and 46) between them. Lalacca also played well and contributed 24 not out. The School declared their innings for 132.

The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—B.

Major MacDonald b Dubash ...	...	2
Mr E C Reid b Dubash ...	...	5
Capt D F Vines, c and b Dubash	...	3
Mr C D Baker, b Motafram ...	...	22
Major Rich b Dubash ...	...	0
Mr L Dobbin b Dubash ...	...	4
Mr R G Willcocks b Dubash ...	...	1
Mr S B Gordon b Motafram ...	...	14
Mr J Currey, b Dubash ...	...	0
Mr Hogg, b Palwanker ...	...	18
Mr Macnaughten, not out ...	...	10
Extras ...	...	4
Total	...	83

NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr B Bhappoo, l-b-w b Baker ...	...	5
Mr J Battliwalla, b Baker ...	...	7
Mr N Daruwalla, c and b Baker ...	...	9
Mr S B Vans, c and b Hogg ...	...	1
Mr F Dubash, b Baker ...	...	18
Mr G Palwanker, b Baker ...	...	46
Mr B Cama, b Baker ...	...	0
Mr K Lalacca, not out ...	...	24
Mr M Daver, b Baker ...	...	6
Mr M Kulkarni, b Vines ...	...	1
Mr H Motafram not out ...	...	9
Extras ...	...	6
Total	...	132

GRINDLAY GROOM vs. GOVT. TELEGRAPH C. C.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday and resulted in a win for Grindlay Groom by 19 runs.

GRINDLAY GROOM.

D Mistry, c Edwards b Woolen	...	5
N Chinoy, run out	...	2
Elchidana, c Lawrence b Woolen	...	10
B Patel b Woolen	...	3
B Mistry, c Woolen b D'Souza B	...	34
Udwadia, run out	...	0
N Limji b D'Souza B ...	...	6
Lawrence b Taylor	...	1
McCausland, (Capt) c Netscher b Taylor		0
P Chinoy, not out	...	1
Extras ...	...	1
		63

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH C. C.

Netscher, c Mistry b Limji ...	...	1
Sorris, c Elchidana b Mistry B	...	7
Edie, c McCausland b Limji B...	...	0
V D'Souza b Chinoy ...	...	19
B D'Souza b Limji ...	...	0
Taylor b Limji ...	...	0
N Leslie, (Capt) run out ...	...	1
Edwards, c Patel b Chinoy ...	...	0
Lawrence b Mistry B ...	...	2
R Greene, not out	...	14
Woolen, b Mistry B	...	0
Extras ...	...	0
Total	...	44

Y. M. C. A. C. C. VS. R. I. L. I. C. C.

This match was played on the Oval ground on Saturday, the 6th instant, and resulted in a win for the Y. M. C. A. C. C. by 4 wickets and 100 runs.

Lynn and Lester for the Y. M. C. A. were in grand form with the ball, the former capturing 6 wickets for 13 runs and the latter 3 wickets for 2 runs. George also did good service with the bat, scoring a superb 66 not out. Scores

Y. M. C. A.

Mr A Browne b D'Silva ...	...	4
Mr N George, not out... ...	...	66
Mr C Pegge, c D'Silva b D'Silva	...	2
Mr E Lester, c Braganza b D'Silva	...	2
Mr W Kirkpatrick, run out ...	...	20
Mr A Marshall, c Saldanha b D'Souza	...	5
Mr C Anding, c Braganza b Saldanha	...	10
Mr E Lynn, not out	...	14
Mr Grennan (Capt) ...		
Mr Tapsell		Did not bat.
Mr Smith		
Extra ...	...	3
Total...	...	126

R. I. L. I.

Mr M Saldanha, c Grennan b E Lynn	...	9
Mr S D'Souza, c Smith b Pegge	...	0
Mr S D'Silva, c Pegge b Lynn	...	9
Mr J C Ferrao, c Pegge b Lynn	...	0
Mr J Braganza c Grennan by Lynn	...	1
Mr N Ferrao, c Marshall b Lynn	...	0
Mr Albuquerque, c Lester b Lester	...	2
Mr S D'Souza, c Marshall b Lester	...	0
Mr N Mascarhenas, c George b Lester	...	0
Mr I D'Sa, not out	...	3
Mr A Fernandez, b Lynn ...	...	0
Extras ...	...	2
Total...	...	26

R. I. M. DOCKYARD C. C. vs. BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT C. C.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday, resulting in a win for the Dockyard by 22 runs.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

Mr Wadia b B B Desai		3
Mr Palwalker, c Talyarkhan b B B Desai		22
Mr Laxton c Talarkhan b B B Desai ...		15
Lieut Harold, hit wicket b B B Desai.		2
Mr Burn, c Doctor b B B Desai ...		2
Mr Pearsey, c S Sorabji b Prabhawalker		19
Comdr Wilson b Prabhawalker...		1
Sub-Lt Turbett b B B Desai ...		1
Mr Mahale, b B B Desai... ...		12
Mr Janardhan, b Prabhawalker...		16
Mr Jayakar, not out		1
Extras.....		6
Total.....		100

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Mr Prabhawalker, l b w Pearcey	...	28
Mr Byramji, Pearcey b Jayakar ...	...	0
Mr Bharucha, run out	...	18
Mr Talayarkhan, l b w Pearcey ...	...	11
Mr Fisher b Pearcey	...	0
Mr R Sorabji, c Burn b Jayakar.	...	10
Mr Doctor, c Laxton b Pearcey ...	...	2
Mr B B Desai, not out	...	12
Mr Khote b Pearcey	...	0
Mr Wadekar b Pearcey	...	0
Mr Rodrigues, run out	...	1
Extras.....		6
Total.....		88

NEW SHIVAJEE C. C. vs. ARYAN.

This match was played at Marine Lines on Saturday the 7th instant, with the result of that New Shivajee C. C. won by 38 runs:—

NEW SHIVAJEE C. C.

Mr. A. V. Sakherdaude, c Jayakar b Nerulkar	...	4
Mr. S. H. Bhatka, l b w Nerulkar	...	15
Mr. S. H. Nagarkar, Patil ...	...	0
Mr. B. Kanoji, s Naido ...	...	13
Mr. W. L. Masurkar, b Naido ...	...	23
Mr. J. N. Dandekar, c Narulkar b Naido.		1
Mr. P. J. Kovarkar, b Nerulkar	...	1
Mr. K. B. Mahatre, b Nerulkar	...	0
Mr. A. G. Dere, c Pai b Nerulkar	...	2
Mr. R. A. Mahale, c Kirtikar b

CEYLON ADMINISTRATION.

The "Times of Ceylon" devotes its leader columns to the review on his Governorship presented to the Ceylon Legislative Council by Sir, H. Blakes.

Although Sir Henry Blake's review is barely a third the size of the historic tome which Sir West Ridgeway left to the Colony on his departure at the end of 1903, it still occupies nearly fifty closely-printed pages of foolscap, which would mean that if we wanted to print it in extenso the whole of one issue at least would have to be commandeered for the purpose, and this would probably not be appreciated by all our readers.

It is a comprehensive summary of his administration which Sir Henry Blake has written, and the work has been done ably and well. It is a fair and true presentment of facts, and while we do not agree with His Excellency at all points in the deductions he has drawn we will say that they are well advanced. Sir Henry Blake has been a "prosperity" Governor as no other Governor of Ceylon has been. Sir West Ridgeway had "leaps and bounds" in the revenue, but he was only permitted to ascend Pisgah, as it were, and view the promised land of rubber into which his successor was early enabled to enter. Statistics are commonly believed to be capable of demonstrating anything, but it would be most difficult to prove other than that Ceylon has been passing through a period of unparalleled prosperity from the following comparative tables of our financial position in the last year of the Ridgeway and the Blake regimes :—

		1903. Rs.	1906. Rs.
Revenue	...	29,423,308	35,030,661
Expenditure	...	27,078,759	32,644,215
Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure	...	2,344,549	2,386,446
Public debt	...	74,194,946	72,719,095
Charges on debt	...	3 450,586	3,648,732
Cash balance on Dec. 31st		10,504,254	10,774,099
Invested balances	...	6,540,518	5,209,163
Loans to local bodies	...	808,6 7	827,613

His Excellency deals at length with the financial position of the Colony, and there is a detailed statement of the shortcomings in the system of keeping the accounts of the Colony at the time when Sir Henry Blake arrived in Ceylon. There is little doubt that a true bill had to be returned against the Ridgeway regime over this question of the State accounts, and it is a fair position for Sir Henry Blake to take up to say that an important part of the delay which has taken place in continuing the forward policy in the matter of railway extensions was due to the unsatisfactory state of the colony's finances and to the absence of the handsome surpluses so confidently bequeathed to secure continuity of progressive policy. We sympathised with Sir Henry Blake at the time, and we do so now, but if a small part of the blame for the "marking time" epoch in Ceylon must be properly laid at the door of Sir West Ridgeway's financial advisers, then the whole of the rest of the responsibility rests at the door of Lord Elgin and Sir Henry Blake. But the shortcomings in the system of accounting were never anything like an adequate reason for the inexplicable policy of delay which has interrupted our railway extensions just at the time when more than ever they were needed to be gone on with all speed, to be ready for the new industry which is to play so important a part in the economic future of Ceylon. The inefficient system of accounting was seized upon as an excuse by Downing Street for crying a "halt" in Ceylon, and our misfortune has been that protests have failed to move Lord Elgin from the unwarrantable position taken up. We have not the slightest doubt that Sir Henry Blake has been as anxious as the most keen among us to see progress made with the three railway extensions, for which there has been a unanimous demand, but he failed to carry conviction at the Colonial Office, with the result that the last three years and a half must be looked upon as a complete blank so far as railway development to cope with the urgent needs of the planting districts is concerned. We do not share His Excellency's pleasure at the belated sanction which the Colonial Office gave to the Negombo line. There has never been any urgency about the line along the coast, whereas had sanction been obtained for the Ratnapura extension, a chance would be given to a growingly-important province to keep pace with its enormous industrial possibilities. It is news to hear that H. E. the Governor has lately recommended that the Ratnapura railway should be constructed from surplus revenues, but it shows the lengths to which a supreme attitude in Downing Street has reduced a prosperous and progressive Colony when we are prepared to pay in this way for a necessary public work which will benefit posterity more than it will the present generation. The consent of the Colonial Office is still not forthcoming, however; so we fear Sir Henry Blake will have to be content to leave to others the pleasure of announcing that sanction has been given to the Ratnapura and other extensions greatly required.

There are parts in the review upon which we shall have to comment after a more leisured perusal of what His Excellency has to say. We would like to have been told something of the cost of the new force of European constables for Colombo, and why they are not to be trained as well as recruited at home. Are they to be men of the same stamp as those in Hong-Kong, and in the matter of pay, position, and pension are they to be treated in the same way? Nothing less than this would get us the best, and we do not want anything but the best. They are to be recruited in England or Scotland, and we have a curiosity to know why "or" and not "and" is the word employed. Irrigation is interestingly referred to, as also education, crime, and other big questions, and the harbour occupies an important place even though there is a strange omission of any reference to the Port Trust for which the Fort has so long agitated. We conclude this brief preference to an able review by quoting the closing paragraphs:—

"I should like to have been able to leave your roads and bridges free from tolls, for while at the first sight tolls may appear to be a fair charge upon those who use the roads, the tax is really paid principally by the inhabitants of the town and villages, the cost of whose food and other commodities is increased by the amount of the cost of the tolls plus something over; and the tax has the economic disadvantage of extracting from the people who pay it a larger amount than that which reaches the public revenue through the toll rents. But you have seen the difficulty of making a change in the incidence of taxation. Twice has the proposed Bill been drawn, and I confess that I can see at present no solution that will not be received with more disfavour than that with which the tolls are regarded at present.

Again, I have looked very anxiously into the question of arrack rents, to which the same economic objection exists as in the case of tolls, and I have had before me the various alternative systems as adopted in the different Presidencies in India, specially the systems—for there are two—in force in Madras. They involve the concentration of stills into given centres, and the marking, registration, and taxation of each individual coconut tree. They also involve the creation of a large excise establisment of responsible and highly paid European officials, and, imperfect as is the present system of arrack renters in Ceylon, it is problematical if, after the complete dislocation of the present system with its preventive organization, the additional expense of an excise establishment would not more than swallow up any increase in revenue from the control of distillation at the stills and imposition of excise duty before the arrack goes out for distribution. However, I have had my hands very full, and I leave the question to be dealt with by my successor, who will find every information that can be procured, collected and ready to his hand.

The past three and a half years have been among the most strenuous of my official life. I have met the people in every part of the Island and have tried to realize and to satisfy their wants; and when in addition is added the dealing with some 12,000 communications that annually come before the Governor for personal consideration that may not be deputed, I need hardly tell you that the duties of the Governor of this great Island, with their important and interesting details, make full demands upon his energies and leave the time at his disposal all too short for the consideration of questions of policy affecting possible changes that may not be too lightly formulated.

Those duties, gentlemen, have been lightened by the ready and generous support that I have always received from you in the consideration of the legislative measures that have been submitted to you during my administration. In all my experience of Legislative assemblies I have never known one more free from acerbity, more courteous in debate, more careful in the consideration of the business before it, or more instinct with that capacity for compromise within reasonable bounds without which no deliberative assembly can satisfactorily discharge its duties.

My duty as your President has been of the lightest, and I shall always remember with pleasure the cordial relations that have existed between us during the entire term of my administration.

I am glad to feel that I leave this most beautiful land in a position of abounding and what promises to be abiding prosperity, and that my successor will find active measures in progress to place the executive machinery in sound working order. I hope that ere long your legitimate demands for extended means of communication may be satisfied, and that the Indian coolly traffic may be facilitated. It will be always a pleasure to me to assist by any means in my power in furthering the wishes of the people of Ceylon, to whom, in bidding farewell, I wish every happiness that God can bestow upon them.

A RECOMMENDATION has been made to the Cardiff Corporation to set aside £4,000 for municipal farm buildings, including £1,000 for the piggeries. A councillor pointed out that it was the ambition of the corporation to have the most perfect sanitary surroundings for the pigs. Another councillor declared that the municipal pigs would be far better housed than a good many citizens of Cardiff, but the recommendation was provisionally adopted.

THE LAST OF THE TOHUNGAS.

Or Maori Magic.

WHAT in the past has been termed magic presents itself now to the scientific mind as an imperfect use of forces, the full knowledge of which we have yet to acquire. The Maori priest of old, or tohunga as he was called was master of many powers which can now be explained by hypnotism, although his methods of pretending to procure messages from the gods were doubtless due to craft. Ventriloquism also was practised by the priests; particularly when communication was desired with a deceased relative. There remains, however, a mass of evidence proving that these men possessed powers which can only be explained by processes into which we are only now beginning to have any insight.

Many white men are familiar with some of the outward forms of the observances of the Maori priest, but of the inner meaning and origin of their ritual we know nothing. In the teaching handed down to those chosen amongst their direct descendants, under circumstances of great secrecy, the pupil was put to several tests in order to prove his proficiency. First, he had to take in his hand a hard, smooth, and round stone, and, repeating a *karakia*, or incantation, called a *hoa*, to shatter the stone into fragments, and that only by the mental operation of willing, without any physical effort. To all the priest's operations the *karakia* was a necessary adjunct. It supplied to the Polynesian mind and outward sign connecting cause and effect. The old-time Maori believed, indeed, that the *karakia*, the form of words used wrought the desired effect; and the efficacy of this incantation depended on the absolute fidelity with which the formula was pronounced.

The action of Christ in destroying the barren fig tree presents an exact illustration of this destroying by the power of the will which their word *hoa* covers. The latest guess of scientists that every existing object in the universe is composed of one element, and that the unit of that element is the electric ion, leads one to the gate of a field of speculation in which the mind may wander far.

If the pupil was successful in the stone test, he was next made to try his powers on some animate object, such as a flying bird, the process being the same as before. According to the Maoris, the bird was always killed if the pupil was proficient. Or he might *hoa* a fleeing enemy and cause him to be seized with all those agonies of retardation which we are all familiar with when suffering from nightmare. Then came the final test, the pupil being ordered to exercise the power of willing to death some near relative of his own in order to show that in the exercise of his powers he could rise superior to the feelings of natural affection. This was the dread *makaku*, and it is well known that if a Maori believed he was thus bewitched he was sure to die. Here we see the effect of hypnotism and suggestion conveyed by telepathy. Sometimes a priest who considered himself deeply affronted has been known to will to death a whole family for the act of one individual, and all, even the babe at the breast, have wilted away.

The tohunga was even credited with the power of influencing the dead. The present writer was a witness of the following incident. A branch of the Arawas, the tribe of the district of Rotorua, being at war, had suffered defeat, and one of their braves had been brought home dead. The vanquished sought at once to find out, by some omen connected with the dead chief whether they would be successful in their next encounter. The tohunga was requested to procure the desired omen, the people squatting in a ring about the bier. Advancing a few paces from the dead body, the priest began to recite a powerful incantation, intent on making the deceased give some sign, the eyes of all present being fixed on the slain warrior. Presently the corpse was observed to move slightly to one side, on which a great cry of joy rose from the people. The movement was interpreted as a sign of future victory. This feat was often performed by the tohungas of olden times.

Tohoto was the last of the old tohungas. The number of his years could hardly be guessed at; he was almost a Methuselah of the Maori, his race, and, careless as to his personal appearance, he wore his hair long. I visited him several times in the seventies; but so extremely sacred was his person held that it was only after repeated delays that I was allowed to see him; indeed, he considered that white people were not fit to associate with, as they had no system of tapu, nor did they regard things which were tapu to the Maori with any reverence. I was deeply interested in his manifestations partly for their strangeness, and partly, perhaps, because I had myself assimilated many of the Maori superstitions by the mere force of propinquity.

From the first he had resisted all efforts of the missionaries to induce him to abandon his ancient faith for Christianity. As he still had a large following who for his sake refused to recognise Christianity, his conversion was greatly desired. New Zealand's greatest bishop laid seige to the old heathen at Makoia, that tree-clad isle in Lake Rotorua to which the beautiful Hinemoa swam. For hours the bishop endeavoured earnestly to win the priest over. But his powers of persuasion—and how great these were is well known—for once failed utterly. Tohoto sat unmoved, in moody silence. At length he lifted his head. "Hearken unto my words!" he said, "If you can do this I will accept your God." Then picking up the dead leaf of a cabbage-tree which had fluttered to the ground he held it out loosely between his fingers, at arm's length. His withered body was naked to the hips; the sun was high in the heavens, no deception was possible. After repeating an incantation he invited his visitor to look. Lo, the leaf had become green! The strong-minded, highly-educated Englishman had no belief in either Tohoto or his powers, yet by some mental influence the decrepit Polynesian was able to make the virile white man believe that what he saw was a fresh green leaf; yet it was in reality still a dry brown one.

The end of the last of the tohungas was both singular and pathetic. On that terrible night in June, 1886, when the Pink and White Terraces were lost to New Zealand, and darkness came over the land, Tohoto was sleeping at Wairoa village. He was buried beneath the rain of ashes, and it was seven days before he was dug out of the ruins of his hut. He was very feeble after his long confinement in a hole that must have been for a time scarcely less hot than an oven, and he was black with the ashes from the volcanic erruption. Yet had he been left alone he might have recovered; but they took him to the Hospital at Retorua, where, probably in ignorance of the awful sacredness in which the head is held amongst Maoris, and especially that of a tohunga, the white and matted hair and beard were cut off. It was absolutely the most terrible and degrading thing that could have happened to Tohoto, his personal tapu had been violated, and this, preying upon his mind, killed him.

(An Old Colonial.)

MR. POOK.

His Wealth and His Plans.

Mr. George H. Pook, the Australian, from Kineton, near Melbourne, who had been lost sight of since his arrival in England a fortnight ago with the avowed purpose of finding his relatives and giving away his fortune, the amount of which was reported to £30,000 has been discovered by a "Daily Mail" representative. To-day he spent several hours in opening the great number of letters which had been sent to the "Daily Mail" office from those claiming to be relatives to him, or seeking to share in the showers of beneficance.

"Is it true," asked the "Daily Mail" representative "that you have brought £30,000 to distribute among the deserving in this country, Mr. Pook?" "£30,000!" Mr. Pook laughed. "No! It was pure invention. I never authorised or gave any ground for such an assertion.

He resolutely refused to be pinned down to any specific amount or to make any definite statement. "But," continued our representative, "you have a large sum to distribute, have you not?"

WANTS TO BORROW £250.

"Have I." He laughed again. "Allow me to tell you I want to borrow £250."

Mr. Pook hinted that his charities in London were being carried out through a responsible agent, under skilled guidance. "It would require millions to do anything effective" he murmured absently. "I am going to do all I can until I have had enough of it."

To amazement he gazed at the huge pile of letters addressed to him from all parts of the country. "If this continues I shall certainly take the next train, he said resolutely; "it is astounding."

"What is my motive for distributing my means? Well, I am going entirely upon the teaching and spirit of the Scriptures, the Old and New Testament. I may be wrong, I may be right, but when I do lose it all in this way I am quite ready to go back again. That is the spirit which is directing me in this matter.

BY THE WAY.

PROMOTED.

ONE point of interest at the Peace Conference is the position of the Japanese Plenipotentiary. When a visitor is shown round the famous House in the Woods, the charming old lady who acts as guide leads him, of course, to the famous chamber in which the first Conference was held. It is octagonal in shape, and renowned, as everybody knows, for its magnificent paintings. The chamber was chosen because its peculiar form and possibilities of egress admitted of delegates entering simultaneously from more than one point, without any question of precedence arising. There are in it a couple of vases worth £8,000, so acquisitive gentlemen such as those with whom Mr. Wertheimer has reluctantly become acquainted will not find ready admittance. But as to Japan, your guide marks out the room with imaginary lines to show you how the nations sat. Little Japan was far below the salt, so to speak. They were of the lesser peoples, and had one of the places allotted to the lesser people. Your guide notes the place with significant smile. "That is where Japan sat Then," she says.

BATTLEFIELD TEARS.

"My hope is that the Conference may result in universal peace, and this I say, although I am a soldier." Such, it seems, were the words with which Lieutenant-Colonel Yarde-Buller left England for the Conference. The Japanese representative will be there in the same spirit. It is a hope in which every humanitarian will share, though he knows it to be impossible. The same desire has been expressed a thousand times by soldiers who never attended a conference designed with such aims. Wellington, with tears in his eyes, declared that there was nothing in life so terrible as a great victory, except a great defeat. Even Napoleon's hard heart was moved upon the battlefield—not by the sight of the innumerable slain. That did not move him, or at any rate he did not permit any expression of remorse to escape him. No, it was the end of a man who died for him, to whom he had done a wrong which he had not time to repair, which opened the floodgates.

THE CAUSE OF IT ALL.

Many heroes of Waterloo sat one day at dinner and talked of their lost companions. They counted the cost in officers and men. It was an appalling list on the English side, to say nothing of their Allies or of the French. "Yes," said one, referring to the French King, "and all this for a man who never was in love in his life." A cynical historian adds that it was to remove this terrible cause of offence in the eyes of the French nation that Louis XVIII.'s platonic intimacy with Mme. Ducayla was instituted. Love—or, at any rate, policy—did play a part in one of Napoleon's campaigns. He might not have been ready to assent to proposals guarding cottages and public buildings from bombardment. But once he did divert artillery fire from a palace. It was the abode of the princess who in a short time was to become the Empress Marie Louise.

"LIVE THE DUMA!"

Twice the Duma has been dissolved, and on either occasion the dissolution has come just when the civilised world had sent its representatives to an international conference. Last year the six Duma delegates despatched to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference had but newly reached London when their status was destroyed. The Duma was dissolved on the eve of the conference. The Russian delegates had only time to hear the Prime Minister of Great Britain cry in Westminster Hall, "Live the Duma" then they had silently to bow themselves out of public attention.

WOLF AND LAMB.

In making the whole nation suffer for the faults of a few members of the Duma, the Czar is following a bad precedent. The coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon was preceded by a mischievous "fake." A paper devoted to his interest published an article accusing certain members of the Legislative Assembly of conspiring against the head of the Government, that head being, of course, the then President Louis Napoleon. The view of these rascals was, the article declared, to make General Changarnier military dictator. With an almost convincing pretence at sincerity, Louis Napoleon and his party disavowed all responsibility for the article. But the article did its work, and in a week bore fruit. Nine days later the Constitution of the Republic was swept away.

THE DEATH OF A CONSTITUTION.

It is ticklish work to take away a modern people's liberty. So Napoleon's nephew now found it. But he had his scheme ready. It was more secret than the Czar's. He held a particularly brilliant reception at the Elysee. While the guests were making merry, he announced to his side certain favoured creatures, who remained with him after the ruck of guests had gone their way. Major Fleury quietly marched out a battalion of gendarmerie and surrounded the doors of the State printing office. The success of the infamous plan depended upon the printers—upon their doing the work demanded of them, and not betraying it. There never was a stranger setting-up of "copy"—even in a Russian Anarchist office. The manuscripts of the proclamation which destroyed the Constitution was cut into tiny strips, so that each man had but a few words to set up in type. As each man set his "take," two armed men stood over him. The fragments were pieced together, and, when dawn broke, the walls of Paris were placarded with the proclamations. Chief members of the Assembly and generals loyal to the people were in prison, and there was no one to whom to look but the usurping President and his confederates.

THE GREAT BETRAYAL.

Members of the Duma and millions of the Russian peasantry will still believe in the Czar, and in the new crisis turn to him as their saviour. They did so last time. So turned the French people, before the Revolution, to their King. To law and order, to precedent and authority, turned the Deputies of France when Louis Napoleon abolished the Constitution. They met at once in the Hall of Assembly to discharge the business of the day. Military guards pitched them neck and crop into the street. Retreating to another hall they solemnly condemned the action of the President as high treason, and called upon the High Court of Justice to do its duty. The judges met in response to the call, but, when they heard how matters were going with the Deputies, as summarily dispersed. As many of the latter as were still at liberty made another stand for liberty and right. Many horrors were perpetrated during that day and the days which followed. Cannon were employed against the premises of persons not friendly to the new movement: Lancers rode down peaceful citizens in the boulevards in charges made every five minutes. People were taken in scores and hundreds and shot at night in the Luxembourg Gardens and on the esplanade of the Invalides.

THE (NEARLY) PERFECT HUSBAND.

Several ladies sat in their club a few evenings ago discussing the virtues of their husbands. "Mr. Bingleton," said one of them, referring to her life partner, "never drinks and never swears—indeed, he has no bad habits." "Does he ever smoke?" someone asked. "Yes; he likes a cigar just after he has eaten a good meal. But, I suppose, on an average, he doesn't smoke more than once a month."—*Toronto Saturday Night.*

SIR LUKE FILDES AND THE YOKEL.

"Sir Luke Fildes," says a writer in the *Penny Magazine*, "tells a funny story concerning the man who posed for the bridegroom in 'The Village Wedding.' Soon after he had begun work the artist noticed that the model became very pale. He made him take a rest, and then began work again. The model soon became whiter than ever. 'What's the matter?' asked Fildes. 'You don't seem very well.' 'I be a' right, zur,' answered the model, 'only this holding the breath do be main hard!' The poor fellow imagined that he must hold his breath all the while he was being 'took.'"

ROUND THE WORLD IN FORTY-ONE DAYS.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Burnley-Campbell landed at Dover on June 13, after having completed the circle of the world in forty days, nineteen and a half hours. In a letter to the "Glasgow Herald," in which he sets forth the details of his journey, he says that had he succeeded in catching the St. Petersburg express at Berlin on the 12th inst. he should have reduced the time by several hours. He sailed from Liverpool on May 3 and reached Quebec on May 10. Travelling by the Canadian Pacific Railway, he arrived at Vancouver on May 14. He was in Yokohama on May 26, and reached Vladivostok on May 30. Thence he took the Trans-Siberian train for Moscow, arriving there on June 10. Two days later he was in Berlin, and landed at Dover, as already stated, on the 13th inst. The difficulties of such a trip, Lieutenant-Colonel Burnley-Campbell says, are making good the numerous connexions, and the loss of one may entail several days' delay, but he had the singular good fortune to fit them all in. His journey is, we imagine, a "record."

Two engagements have just been announced at Coonoor, viz., that of Miss Ethel Farquharson, only daughter of the late Mr. H. S. Farquharson, of South Coorg and Mrs. Smith, of Coonoor, and stepdaughter of the late Major J. H. Smith, to Captain A. Granville Sharp the Manchester Regiment; the wedding will take place shortly; and that of Miss Violet Smith, only daughter of Mrs. Smith and the late Major J. H. Smith, to Mr. J. Kingdow, the Devonshire Regiment.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE LINGERIE BLOUSE.

THE lingerie blouse is the separate blouse of the season, and it comes to us in most artistic designs and colourings. Some of the prettiest models are combined with a pretty design of Valenciennes lace and insets of Irish crochet motifs. In the more elaborate blouses one finds an unusual wealth of exquisite white silk models—crepe, satin, chiffon and various other soft materials, wonderfully elaborated with hand work and lace. Blouses of black lace or net and lace over white are also much in evidence and under-blouses of lace or net, with sleeves attached, combined with a top blouse of heavy silk are extremely popular. Among the silks also liked for separate blouses are the plaids, and many of them are very beautiful, though a majority are too large in design to be becoming to all women. Some of the prettiest of these plaids are in all shades of one colour, with possibly lines of black or white. The effect of much shading is obtained in the stripes by using grouped lines of varying width, and the result is softer and less conspicuous than the bold plaiding in numerous colours. As usual, in the silks, there are many good blue and green combinations and the brown and green plaids deserve special notice. Mixed plaids in tartan designs and also in colourings to which no clan could lay claim are shown in the flannels for blouses. Chiffon taffetas and the new supple, light weight moires are excellent materials for blouses, and are usually trimmed with soft silk and lace. The striped one tone crepe and chiffon, crepe and satin, satin and gauze, and other combination silks make remarkably pretty blouses. Many of the blouzes show elaborate embroidery designs, hand-worked, and Greek key borders, floral designs and lace combined with embroidery are well liked. Buttons, too, are very much used upon blouses, more as a decoration than for any useful purpose, and quite small designs in silk, plain or embroidered, or covered with velvet of a contrasting shade, are introduced among the trimmings with a most artistic effect.

HATS OF THE HOUR.

Hats are growing larger and larger, and it is lucky that open cars and carriages are general, for some of the hats would take up too much room to be convenient. A large cloche straw in white, literally covered in pale pink Iceland poppies, with here and there loops of green velvet showing around the brim make you long to be in the country, in Poppyland. A new note in the arrangement of millinery flowers is the increased wealth of beautiful foliage with roses only interspersed at intervals. An example of this was in electric blue straw slightly turned up in front, with masses of large foliage and pure white roses; at the back was a quaintly-draped arrangement of soft, black crepe de chine, which hung in tasselled ends almost to the waist. Although flowers play an important part in our hats, wings are very profusely used as sole trimming to a large straw shape. One in a pretty tone of violet, with a quantity of wings the same colour forming a wide-spread mount across the front, was particularly chic.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The abnormal features in the pressure distribution of yesterday have been accentuated and strong, dry westerly winds accordingly prevail over the United Provinces, Central India and Rajputana. The temperature has risen in the United Provinces and it is everywhere considerably above normal except in the Peninsula, north east of India and in Burma.

Owing to the position of the trough, the rainfall due to the Bay current has been largely confined to Eastern Bengal and Assam and Burma, while that due to the Arabian Sea Monsoon has been very scanty indeed, a few falls only occurring in the neighbourhood of Udaipur and in the southern half of the Peninsula.

In Burma, the following rainfall is reported:—Moulmein 1 inch and Yamethin 1½ inches. The skies are almost completely overcast and humidity and temperature are normal except at a few stations in the central districts where the temperature is lower than usual.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, nearly general rain has fallen in Eastern Bengal and Assam and local rain in Bengal and Bahar. The principal amounts are Sibilong 2 inches, Cherrapoonjee 12, Chittagong and Narayanganj 2, and Saugor Island 1 inch. Cloud is light in Bihar and moderate to heavy elsewhere, while humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Neemuch had ½ an inch of rain. The skies remain almost clear in the United Provinces, but in the rest of the Division, cloud has increased and is light to moderate; the air considerably drier than usual and the temperature has risen to the south-east of the Central Provinces now and is considerably above normal throughout the Division, the mean temperature at Jhansi, Nowgong, Sutna and Mainpuri being more than 15° above normal.

In the north-west of India, Mount Abu reports 1 inch of rain, Udaipur 1 and Rajkot ½ an inch. The skies are clear except in Gujerat and parts of Rajputana where they are lightly clouded. Humidity continues considerably below normal in the Frontier Province, in the Punjab and Rajputana but normal elsewhere. The temperature is low in Kashmir and normal in Baluchistan, Sind and Gujerat and in considerable excess in the rest of the Division.

In the Peninsula, the following rainfall occurred:—Hyderabad and Moruugao 1/2 an inch, Trichinopoly 1 and Negapatam 1 1/2. Cloud has diminished and the skies are only lightly to moderately clouded, while humidity is normal except in south-west, where the air is slightly damper than usual and the temperature nearly normal.

Nearly general rain is probable in Burma Coast and Eastern Bengal and Assam and local rain in the interior of Burma and a few falls in Bengal. Elsewhere the rainfall is likely to be scanty.

The Mail steamer which left Aden on the 30th experienced from 50° to 58° E., moderate to strong Monsoon, blowing at times a moderate gale with high sea and swell. She once rose to 69° E, she reports moderate to strong Monsoon, cloudy weather and rough sea and from thence to arrival, moderate to light northerly and westerly winds, passing clouds and a decreasing sea swell.

The conditions in the west and centre of the Arabian Sea are normal, but the character of the wind close to Bombay is probably due to unusually high pressure in the north-west of India associated with excessive snowfall in the neighbouring mountain area.

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The distribution of presure remained practically unchanged. The Bay current has given very little rain west of Eastern Bengal. Rainfall is due to the Arabian Sea current has increased in southern half of the Peninsula where there has been local rain. Elsewhere the weather has been dry with exception of a few scattered falls.

In Burma nearly general rain occurred on the coast, a few falls in the interior and the only large amount reported being three inches at Akyab and skies are moderately clouded.

In the north-east of India and Orissa rainfall has been general in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the principal amounts being Sibsagar one inch, Cherapoonjee 4, Dhubri one and a half, Bogra 2, Mymensingh 3, Narayangunj one, Chittagong 3, and the skies are heavily overcast.

In the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces the skies are clear in the United Provinces, moderately clouded elsewhere.

In the north-west of India Kotah reports one inch of rain, the skies are lightly clouded in Sind, Gujarat and South Rajputana; they are clear elsewhere. In the Peninsula there has been local rain in the southern half of the Peninsula, Nellore recording half an inch. Cuddalore and Salem one, Madura 3, the skies are moderately clouded. Nearly general rain is probable in Burma coast, Eastern Bengal, and Assam; local rain in the interior of Burma, while rainfall in the Peninsula is likely to be rather scanty and occur chiefly in the southern districts.

Pressure at Mauritius has increased rapidly during the past week, but still it is well below normal.

At Zanzibar and the Seychelles the barometer have not changed much; and is slightly lower than usual. Winds are practically normal. But rainfall in Zanzibar is again in large defect, while at the Seychelles has increased only in slight defect.

Apparently the chief change is the rise in pressure at Mauritius, which has been accompanied as frequently occurs by the movement of the trough low pressure in the North India towards the hills and the diminution of rainfall in North-Western Central India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	31 85	34 75	34 05	37 08
Sunday, 7th July, 1907	0 13	0 12	0 13	0 17
Total....	31 98	34 87	34 18	37 25
Total to date, 1906	14 69	15 61	16 33	15 29

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

OUMBALLA HILL, JULY 7.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours. In. Cents.	Total to Date. In. Cents.
Oumballa Hill.....	0 17	30 33

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Bombay and Persia S.N. Co.'s s.s. "Haidari," Captain F. DeLorne, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius, reports having experienced from Mauritius to 80° S and 50° E by fresh south-east Trades, and high sea and from 70° N. and 66° E to 14° N 70° E strong south west monsoon and high sea and thence to arrival moderate monsoon weather.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 6th July 1907, was 28.798. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 ft. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 10 ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, at one zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY 6TH JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 a.m.	WIND. Directions.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·963	NNW	18	93·3	86·4	43	....	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·970	E	22	94·2	85·3	68	....	0·00	−0·11
Muscat	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·00	....
Aden	29·742	NE	16	92·3	81·3	42	....	0·00	−0·01
Lahore	29·422	W	7	113·4	83·3	32	....	1·81	−1·53
Sirsa	29·471	WNW	11	111·8	80·6	34	....	1·90	−0·58
Delhi	29·488	W	6	111·7	81·3	33	....	0·10	−2·17
Agra	29·493	SW	7	112·0	82·3	33	....	0·62	−4·16
Cawnpore	29·448	WSW	2	110·3	82·3	37	....	0·06	−3·55
Allahabad	29·431	WNW	5	107·1	80·3	33	....	1·43	−2·98
Jhansi	29·373	W	10	110·8	82·5	29	....	1·43	−7·04
Jacobabad	29·568	S	6	113·6	82·2	20	....	1·74	plus 1·45
Karachi	29·658	WSW	12	94·4	82·6	70	....	1·74	plus 0·80
Jeypore	29·577	WNW	13	107·2	86·1	46	0·02	0·56	−2·63
Ajmere	29·507	W	10	104·4	85·5	37	....	0·10	−3·68
Deesa	29·633	SW	13	104·6	82·4	46	....	1·17	−2·81
Ahmedabad	29·711	SW	8	98·1	80·7	64	....	2·62	−0·30
Bhuj	29·699	WSW	13	95·6	79·8	81	....	2·00	plus 0·62
Jamnagar	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dwarka	29·706	SSW	13	89·2	81·0	77	....	3·25	....
Rajkot	29·731	SW	11	96·4	79·2	69	0·06	2·63	−0·38
Bhavnagar	29·721	SW	12	97·6	79·6	68	....	2·20	−3·79
Para.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vcraval	29·732	SSW	11	85·1	82·2	84	....	2·41	−3·84
Necmuch	29·67·	WSW	14	103·0	79·7	82	0·38	0·99	−5·60
Indore	29·703	NW	14	99·1	79·1	68	....	2·97	−5·07
Saugor	29·596	WSW	14	100·1	80·5	53	....	4·22	−7·08
Jubbulpore	29·596	SW	6	101·6	80·8	59	....	2·26	−5·89
Hoshangabad	29·647	WNW	7	101·3	81·2	72	....	3·83	−0·91
Khandwa	29·708	WNW	12	97·2	79·1	69	....	1·70	−3·69
Raipur	29·583	SW	13	93·2	76·4	71	....	12·38	plus 0·94
Nagpur	29·632	SW	9	94·6	79·6	66	....	14·64	plus 2·62
Amraoti	29·678	W	6	13·7	77·8	72	....	9·88	plus 1·40
Akola	29·704	NW	13	96·6	76·9	75	....	6·89	plus 0·28
Surat	29·753	SW	8	91·0	79·6	77	0·03	4·96	−7·86
Malegaon	29·779	WSW	10	91·4	74·2	70	....	9·41	plus 3·94
Bombay	29·775	SW	7	86·1	78·4	83	0·08	30·70	+11·41
Poona	29·0	....	....	89·3	69·3	73	....	9·11	plus 3·32
Ahmednagar	29·7	NW	5	88·9	69·4	67	....	4·56	−0·98
Aurangabad	29·783	W	13	88·7	69·2	76	....	5·21	....
Sholapur	29·793	SW	13	92·7	72·5	70	....	3·21	−0·02
Ratnagiri	29·7	W	5	85·8	77·8	81	0·04	26·4	−14·30
Belgaum	29·806	WSW	13	92·2	70·2	76	....	9·81	−3·13
Belgaum	29·817	WSW	13	82·8	69·3	90	....	5·06	−5·17
Mormugao	29·804	W	6	85·5	76·4	88	0·44	36·92	plus 7·76
Karwar	29·809	Calm	2	86·7	77·0	91	0·08	37·09	−7·17
Mangalore	29·815	E	2	84·4	74·8	88	0·04	33·74	−11·06
Calicut	29·812	N	5	85·2	76·7	86	....	32·18	+10·44
Cochin	29·823	E	2	86·2	76·6	86	....	3·56	plus 0·53

A RECENT EVENT IN SPAIN.

Mr. Dooley's Soliloquy :

"Well, sir," said Mr. Dooley, "I see there's a new baby over at th' Spains."

"So I see," said Mr. Hennessy.

"It's a gr-reat evint to have a kid come to a rile fam'ly," said Mr. Dooley. "With th' likes iv us people come an' go an' no wan pays anny attintion to thim. A birth in this part iv th' wurrld is inthrestin' on'y to about three people. Ye notice that Dock Grogan's buggy stands a little longer in front iv Schwartz's dure thin if 'twas a case iv th' mumps, an' th' next day th' old man is late at th' wurruks. Whin th' foreman is just about to tell him to go get his time he pints his tump at his chest an' says, 'Pop-ah.' Th foreman, bein' th' father iv nine himself, shakes him be th' hand an' may be asks him over to th' Dutchman's. An' that's all there is about it. We don't hear th' details. In Ar-chey Road it ain't considered polite to discuss thim.

"But with rilety 'tis diff'rent, d'ye mind. Why, I know as much about this here happy evint in Spain as though I had a room in th' house. Weeks ago th' papers begun discussin' it an' iver since there's been no let up. I feel kind iv sorry f'r Alfonso. If it's hard to be winked at an' nudged be ye're particklar frinds, it must be th' divvle to have th' whole wurruld winkin' at ye an' nudgin' ye. Up to a few months ago I hadn't heerd annything much about him f'm th' day he was married, whin wan iv his rile subjicks become so enthusiastic over th' nuptials that he thried to dhrop eight pounds iv home-made nithro glycerine in his leige's lap. But ye can't keep a good man out iv th' pa-apers, an' about St. Pathrick's Day me old heart was gladdened be th' news that Alfonso was to become a father like you an' Hogan.

"In a little while th' palajeem iv our liberties had got me as well acquainted with th' rile fam'ly as though we come fr'm th' same town in Ioway. I have at least forty pitchers iv th' good woman. Her name is Victorya. She didn't want to marry him at first, but th' folks made her, an' he's turned out very well an' she is beginnin' to like him. She's a fine-lookin' buxom woman, with th' characteristic British features that ye will on'y see at a German picnic. As f'r Alfonso, he has a tiurly rile face, not pr'aps so fine a face as th' Czar or th' King iv Servya, but still a face that if ye saw it wanst ye'd instantly say, 'What a face!' He has th' regular Hapsburg chin pointed at th' point, th' Hapsburg swingin' undher jaw an' fixed upper jaw, enclosin' thirty-two teeth, stationary nose an' ears, movable eyes, an' a forehead separatin' eyebrows an' hair. If he come into this store at this minyet I'd know him as well as though he was a reg'lar customer.

"Well, sir, I got so inthrested in th' young couple that I was thinkin' iv goin' over to Spain an' givin' thim advice. An' if I was disturned, what d'ye think was happenin' to his rile subjicks? After all's said an' done, he's nawthin' to me. He's a nice young fellow, but that's all. I don't have to pay him his wages. But think iv th' long hours iv waitin' f'r th' Spanish people. Th' popylace didn't suffer as much as th' nobility. Th' popylace cud have wurrud to be called if annything happened, an' go to sleep. But with th' nobility 'twas diff'rent. Whin a rile child is borne, all th' nobility, th' Gin'rals iv th' army, th' Admirals iv th' navy an' th' Ambassadurs iv foreign Powers have to chase up to th' palace an' be presinted to th' kid before his eyes are open. An' they've got to go dhressed. It don't do to hurry into a swealter an' a pair iv Sneakers, or slip into a wrapper. They've got to appear in full rig'mintals. If a part iv their best suit is a soord, they've got to wear a soord; if it's rubber boots, they've got to wear rubber boots. So there was nawthin' f'r these haughty Castiles to do but sleep with their clothes on, an' manny a brave Gin'ral who has led th' victoryous throops iv Spain through countless retreats bears his'rible scars that show his devotion to his rile master f'm sleepin' with his spurs on.

Well, they waited an' waited, till fin'lly th' wurrud come to haste to th' palace. Th' American Ambassadure thoughtfully borrid a pole fr'm an injine house an' slid down into his gaiters. Elsewhere there was much confusion. Gin'ral Santiago del Popylo had been throubled be bad dhreams, an' was so cutangled in his epylits that he had to be extricated be a wreckin' gang. Th' Jook iv Oporto was observed be th' popylace pullin' on his boots in his gilded chariot. The Countess iv Alcantara y Sandago was applyin' a powdher puff an' a cup iv tea. Gin'ral th' Jook iv Allyoazam was shavin' with a safety razor. Up at th' palace all was ex'citement. Ninety-eight doctors' buggies were dhrawn up in front iv th' dure. Two thousand nurses iv th' noblast Andylusian stock dashed about carryin' boxes iv Castile soap, which is only used on rile infants, an' dimon-studded buckets iv parygoric.

Th' King, dhressed f'r th' occasion iv belin' a father in a combynation iv th' uniforms iv th' four hundred rig'minits he is colonel iv, paced nervously up an down th' room, now an' thin takin' a pull out iv a goold an' ivory flask. Th' magnificently attired assimblage stood silent, fixin' its necktie, combin' its hair, or brushin' th' feathers off its coat, as th' case might be. Th' American Ambassadure, th' Hon'ble James H. Blick, formerly Assistant Commissioner iv Public Wurruks at What Cheer, Kansas, was conspicuous in th' brilliant an' aven garrish throng be th' simplicity iv his attire, he bein' clad in th' ordinary garb iv an American citizen whin he goes to New York—black pants, vest an' coat, an' white shirt. He showed his contimpt f'r th' foolish pomp iv these rile doings be wringin, his hands an' askin' th' man next to him, 'Ought I to get down on me hands an' knees or on'y on me knees whin his rile highness is brought in?'

"Suddenly th' massive oaken dures were flung open be a sthrong hand, an' th' exquisite Countess Maria Suzette Annabella Corossa Annoy Toboggo, flushed with her glad tidings, fairly flung herself into th' room, an' cried: 'My lards an' ladies, it is a—I f'got to ask.' There as a moment iv suspinse, an' thin a sthrange sound reverybrated through th' long an' costly halls. 'Hark!' cried th' British Ambassadure. 'What's that?' 'It is th' palace cat,' exclaimed th' Jook iv Tobasco. 'It is aycther a cat or a King,' said th' bluff an' hearty Gin'ral Escraminto del Bambillo. Alfonso dashed f'm th' room exclaimin', 'Here's where I go to th' bat!' In a minnyit he re-appeared carryin' above his head a plate An' what d'ye think was on th' plate? Ye'll niver guess. I'll give ye eight guesses an' ye'll not guess. It was th' child. Yes, sir, I tell ye I have it straight. No, I didn't read it wrong. Ye'll know what to do next time. In th' front parlor we'll be gathered—me in a stovepipe hat, with th' medal I got f'r th' hundhred yards dash in sivinty-three; Corp-ral Hannigan iv th' Hibruyan rifles in his full unyform, th' polisman on th' beat, th' letter carrier, an' th' dhriver iv injine five. An in ye come carryin' ye'er iliventh or is it twelfth?—"

"Twelfth," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Carryin' ye'er twelfth on a platter. Ye can see it here in black an' white. King Alfonso enthered carrying th' heir to th' throne on a silver plate. He walked aroun i th' room presintin' th' infant to wan afther another, saying' 'Jook, th' Prince iv th' Astoryas.' An' as each person was presinted they cried: 'Long live th' Prince iv th' Astooryas.' An', Hinnisey, sthrange as it may seem, he did live.

"Outside to' sthreets were thronged with excited taxpayers. Ivrybody wanted it to be a boy, it seemd. They've had enough ladies, such as they are, in th' Spanish Rile Fam'ly. It was fixed so that a gun wud be fired to let th' people know whin to cheer or hiss. Ninetythree explosions f'r a girl an' ninety-four f'r a boy. I'r a sudden a gun boomed out. They counted. Boom! Ninety-wan. Boom! Ninety-two. Boom! Ninety-three. Thin a pause. 'It's a girl.' 'No, wait.' 'What's th' use? Let's go home. Hurrah f'r Susy.' Th' sportin' ilimint that'd been bettin' on th' filly were preparin' to cash whin—Boom! Ninety-four. Ninety-four booms. A boy. Hooray! Th' popylace wint wild with joy or home, as it happened. An' th' next mornin' th' news was flashed into twinty millyon American fam'lies an' boordin' houses that wan iv th' gr-reat evints iv th' wurruld had happened, an' that th' future King iv Spain was a body.

"Since thin th' excitement has died down to some extint, but we're still gettin' news fr'm th' nursery. Th' Queen is raypoorted to have walked down stairs. Th' King is full iv anecdotes iv heir, who resimbles his grandfather t'; King iv England in his caustic wit. 'Th' rile parent goin' into th' rile nursery th' other day an' obsarvin' th' rile young with his foot in his mouth, exclaimed: 'Wot is th' little doodle, doodledeums doin'?' To which th' spirited infant replied, 'Gah.' On Thursday th' capital was thrown into consternation be th' announcement that a rash had appeared on th' back iv th' Prince's neck. Th' rile surgeon, Don y Dook Grogan, hurrid to th' palace, an' decided afther consultin' with his colleagues that if th' hope iv Spain was to be saved radical measures must be adopted. With gr-eat skill he administered talcum powdher, an' th' Prince is on a fair way to recovery.

"Manny presints have been rayceived, among thim bein' a pacifier fr'm th' King iv Biljum's own rubber farm on th' Congo, and an enamelled bomb fr'm the Czar, with th' inscription: 'Like fadher used to take.' Th' Prince was christened th' other day. Be th' curtesy iv th' Sultan specyal wather was brought fr'm th' River Jordan, which is owned be th' Turks. I don't know whether th' Prince howled an' kicked his godfather in th' eye. They usually do. I've been black and blue a hundred times fr'm stand-in' up with th' childher in this neighbour-hood. Anyhow, th' Prince was thurly christened. Th' King, his father, invested him with th' Ordher iv the Gaolden Fleas, an' he was named afther th' crowned heads iv th' wurruld, who are his relations. Henceforth he will go through life with th' followin' epithets: Alfonso Edward Willum Nicholas Leopold Garaboolago Wy Ching Fang Rosenfelt Mockahi Rain-in-th' Face. When his mother call him into th' house f'r supper she'll have to begin before break-fast.

"All these here deetails I r'read in my favrite journal, which is devoted to th' cause iv labor. If ye want to know what's goin' on in th' highest circles at home an abroad ye've got to buy a journal that is especially printed f'r wurrukin' men an' wurrukin' women. Rilety niver will be abolished as long there's pa-aper that makes a point iv gettin' th' news that'll plaze a mimber iv. Tinsmith' Union Number Six afther readin' th' raypoorts iv this excellent fam'ly counsellor I find myself thinkin' iv th' Prince iv th' Astooryas comin' into th' wurruld wearin' a Gin'rals, unyform an' a soord. An' I know that niu't so. Me reason tells me that he's about a foot high, with no teeth, little hair a red, face, an' a disposition to prickly heat. No matther what ye call him, Hinnisy, babies are babies, an' people are people. An' if ye put th' Prince iv th' Astooryas an' P. J. Slavin, Junior, that was born th' same night in Halsted Stbreet, in a crib together an' left th' room, ye cudden't tell thim apart if they were both in the crib whin ye come back. If wan iv thim was on th' flure ye'd recognize th' Prince.

"Well, thank Hiven, it's over, an, we can go back to wurruk. Th' la-ad's havin prob'bly th' best time now he's iver goin' to have. About twinty years fr'm now he'll be leadin' a life as precaryous as a chicken on an autymobile road. It may've been fun wanst to be a King. I wud've liked th' job myself. But since th' establishment iv so manny shootin' gall'ries in Patherson New Jersey, I've given up all me ambition in that line. When th' time comes f'r me to die I'd like to pass away all in wan piece. There were about tin thousand babies born in Spain th' same day the Prince iv th' Astooryas come into th' wurruld. It don't make so much diff'rence how he threats thim. He can't do much f'r thim except let thim see him wanst a week dhressed in his best suit iv clothes. It's what they'll do to him I'm wondhrin' about."

"Well," said Mr. Hennessy, "so long as he's on'y a baby I dhridk his health."

"I'm with ye," said M. Dooley. "A glass iv melted milk to th' Prince iv th' Astooryas."—

F. P. DUNNE in the *Manchester Guardian*.

A NEW TEXTILE COLOUR.

A little over twelve months ago we recorded in these columns the successful preparation by Messrs. Kalle and Co., of Biebrich, of a colouring matter to which was given the name "thioindigo red." Its discovery marked a new and important step in the science of artificial colour manufacturing as well as in the practical work of dyeing and calico printing. The scientific interest of the discovery lay in the chemical constitution of the new product, which showed it to be closely allied to indigotin, the active colouring principle of indigo; indeed, it varied from indigotin only in that it was a sulphur-substituted product of indigotin and gave red shades. It was also remarkable that the new colouring matter, while giving red shades, displayed all the characteristic properties of indigo as regards fastness in resisting various agencies, and particularly as regards the method of application to the different fibres, but with the difference that it could also be applied in dyeing and printing from an alkaline sulphide of soda bath, thus also establishing a useful relationship with the wide range of sulphur dyestuffs. Besides being the first instance of a practicable dyestuff obtained from indigotin either by substitution or addition, "thioindigo red" formed the first member of what was hoped would be a new and valuable series of colouring matters available for dyeing and printing. Its many good qualities secured it particular application in the treatment of cottons, wools, and silks; but it possessed at least one unfortunate drawback, for although the colour was designated a red, it lacked the fiery tones of a typical red colour, and proved to be too bluish and dull for more than very limited use. The price at which it has been offered also proved a serious drawback in many instances, but even this would have been no great obstacle if only the colour had been satisfactory for the production of real reds. Now, however, the same firm, who have naturally been devoting considerable attention and extensive research to following up the discovery made by them, have succeeded in producing a further member the same class, and one which more adequately meets the demand for a red shade.

The new dyestuff appears on the market in paste form, under the name of "thioindigo scarlet." It is closely related, chemically, to its predecessor, but gives a shade of red on cotton and wool approaching that of an alizarin red. This is a distinct improvement, and will give to dyers and printers a very useful colouring matter. Like the first colour, and like indigo, the new product, though insoluble in water is readily reducible by hydrosulphites, copperas, &c. into its soluble leuco compound, which serves for the formation of a vat. Fibres immersed in this solution and then exposed to the air become coloured yellowish red in shades that are very fast not only to light but to washing, milling, soaping, chlorine-bleaching, and to the ordinary mercerising process. The colour is also readily adaptable for printing, and may be used for a variety of discharge and resist styles. Should thioindigo scarlet prove in actual practice to possess all the virtues claimed for it (and there is little reason for doubt, taking into consideration the nature of its constitution) the art of colouring textiles has undoubtedly been advanced a long way nearer to the acme of similicity in application and in the production of faster colours, which are now more than ever in general demand.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Sir Lepil Griffin on June 20 wrote to the *Times*:—Sir,—With reference to the excited scene in the House of Commons yesterday and the questions which are daily asked the Secretary of State regarding the treatment of seditious agitators in India, I desire, with your permission, to express the disapproval which I am assured is felt by the great body of the Indian Civil Service, past and present, at the persistent attempts of Sir Henry Cotton to obstruct and prejudice the wholesome action of the Indian Government at a critical time.

The sham heroics of the Irish Nationalists are discounted by the necessity under which they lie of defending in India the sedition which they encourage in Ireland. It is a different thing altogether when a man who has held high office in India joins the ranks of those who endeavour to weaken the hands of authority and encourage the teaching of disloyalty.

The action of the Secretary of State has the support of almost every one who has any intimate knowledge of India and of the superstitious and impulsive nature of the people. He has acted with courage and wisdom, and, in India, unless courage be allied to wisdom, our rule will be, deservedly, of short duration.

The service of Sir Henry Cotton has been in Bengal, and he may be ignorant of the character of the warlike races of the Punjab among whom my service has been chiefly spent.

At any rate, I can affirm that the unrestrained teaching of sedition has long been in the Punjab a grave and increasing danger to our rule, and it should be prevented and combated by every means at the disposal of the Government.

THE QUEEN'S SURPRISE VISIT.

The Starting Gate at Ascot.

While out motoring on June 21 the Queen accompanied by Princes Victoria and attended by General Brocklehurst, paid a surprise visit to the Ascot race course, arriving at the starting gate just before the starting of the competitors in the Wokingham Stakes. Alighting, her Majesty and the Princess walked to where the Hon. E. Willoughby had taken up his customary place as starter, and though there is usually a large crowd at this point, the Royal party was unrecognised.

The Queen requested Mr. Willoughby to point out the various horses engaged and also inquired the names of some of the jockeys.

As there was a delay of seventeen minutes at the post owing to the fractiousness of Pieman, Sweet Mary, and Airapadam, there was ample time to have a good look at the horses, and after the horses had been despatched her Majesty and the Princess went for a short walk, returning to the starting place in time to see the horses engaged in the Windsor Castle Stakes sent on their journey.

It was just after this that her Majesty was recognised, and naturally she was cheered. This she graciously acknowledged, and then, stepping into her motor-car, turned to Windsor Castle.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's. mail steamer *Egypt*, were the Right Revd. Lord Bishop of Bombay, General Sir Archibald Hunter, General Sir E. G. Barrow, Sir William and Lady Cruickshank, Baron De Langsdorf and the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim.

A MARRIAGE between the following has been arranged:—At Tezpore, Assam, between Captain Arthur James Strange, 6th Gurkha Rifles, youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas Lumsden Strange, formerly a Judge of the Madras High Court, and Miss Winifred Drake, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dennys Drake, Hampstead.

FROM the 22nd to the 28th June, 1 European, 3 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 257 Hindus and 50 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 326. The death-rate was 33·2 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 35·4. The deaths are thus classified:—Small-pox 1, fevers 80, bowel complaints 52, and other causes 184.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Maros, 4,451 tons, Captain G A Adams sailed yesterday for Antwerp and Hull with a general cargo.

THE steamer Director, 3,168 tons, Captain H Bickerstaff sailed yesterday for Dunkerk with a general cargo.

THE steamer Good Hope, 2,307 tons, Captain J Harding sailed on 6th July, for Antwerp and London with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's. steamer Sirdhana, 20,973 tons, Captain A P Logan sailed on Saturday for Calcutta &c. with a general cargo.

THE Wilson line steamer Castello, 2,389 tons, Captain T W Leighton arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hull with a general cargo.

THE Homeward Mail steamer Egypt, sailed at 5 p.m. on Saturday, owing to the Karachi mail steamer Linga, having arrived late in Bombay.

THE B & P S N Co's. steamer Haidari, 1,562 tons, Captain F DeLorne arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's. steamer Goalpara, 1,359 tons, Captain W C Morrison will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi &c. with a general cargo and Mr J C Adamson and 75 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 913 tons, captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with Mail a general cargo and 9 cabin and 27 deck passengers.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, 2,718 tons, captain G Belsito, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Hongkong, with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 32 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 597 tons, captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi &c. with a general cargo and Aga Syed Mahomed and Aga Syed Ali and 31 deck passengers.

THE City line steamer city of Karachi, 3,513 tons, Captain H Rigby arrived in harbour on Saturday from Newport via Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr. Hill and family, Mr. Lee and Mr. McNaught as passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Harlinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly	Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lieut Hutchison	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin		R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	Lieut Harrold	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Holloway	Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—July 6

Boscombe	2433 Wismono	W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia	3529 Tocopia	P & O Co
Canning		G Jivaji
City, Karachi	3543 Rigby	K N & Co
Dumra	753 McDiarmed	M M & Co
Fazilka	2688 Wilson	M M & Co
Itria	3419 Kendall	M M & Co
St Ermant	4779 Kendall	Lpool K Nixon & Co
Landaura	2157 Drake	M M & Co
Linga	963 Rickford	M M & Co
Mazagon	3522 Powell	P & O Co
Nadir	30 I Corkhill	T M & Co
Nadiri	1166 Gray	B & P S N Co
Orissa	Kelaile	M M & Co
Onipenta	3420 Hill	M M & Co
Querimba	4037 Smith	M M & Co
Shahnoor	783 F steer	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	3566 Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	2781 Davison	Shah S N Co
Whitgift	3643 Colton	Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK—July 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Mikado	3306	Sharp	Hull	9-7	P Mair & Co
B	Crostafels	3103	Moller	Hamburg	15-7	Glade & Co
C & R	Crosby Hall	3596	Haddy	Antwerp	13-7	R N & Co
D&E	Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	11-7	M M & Co
F	Clan Fraser	2283	Hunter	Chittagong	13-7	F Muir & Co
H	Saharanli	524	Mahomed	Aden	F	Bo S N Co
L	Maidari	1562	Lorne			B & S N Co
N	Umzumbi	2144	Mitchell	Rotterdam		W & A G & Co
O	Xuma	446	Mahomed	Kobi	8-7	Shah S N Co
P	Sultan	1781	Ulrich	Darbau	8-7	A Strandes
H W P D						
Kaveri		553	Mohamad		N F	Bo S N Co
Ponani		552	Esmail		N F	Bo S N Co
Babaduri		822	Eakeera		N F	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Haidari s	Lorne	Mauritius, June 22
	City of Karachi s	Rigby	Newport, June 11
	Capri s	Belsito	Hongkong, June 13
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, July 5
7	Kola s	Mozon	Hunsorah, June 30
	Castello s	Leighton	Hull, June 7

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Uganda s	Farquharson	Calcutta
	Newbridge s	Notman	Karachi
	Glenaffric s	Craig	Hamburg, &c
	Shah Nasir s	Grant	Karachi
	Egypt s	Summers	London
	Sirdhana s	Logan	Rangoon
	Good Hope	Harding	Antwerp, &c
7	Maros s	Adams	Antwerp, &c
	Director s	Bicerstaff	Dunkirk

The steamer Goalpara, Morrison, for Persian Gulf, &c, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Haidari, for Jedah, &c.
" Bodric, for Rangoon, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Names.	From
2	Arratoon Apcar	A Stewart	Hongkong
	Palermo	E G Andrews	London
	Dundas	H J Case	Hongkong
	Reichenfels		Hamburg
	Katoria	T P Telling	Chittagong

DEPARTURES.

4	Lindenfels	G Kenneweg	Bydon
	Barotse	A McClelland	New York
	Ship Forth	T E Mattsinger	West Indies

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	From
26	Ziania	Calcutta
July		
1	Bombay	Calcutta
2	Clan Forbes	Liverpool
2	Dragonian	Calcutta
3	Clan Macleod	Coast
4	Nizam	Calcutta
5	Ockenfels	Middlesbro

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

5	Marienfels	Antwerp
6	Nairung	Bombay
6	Nawab	Calcutta
8	Maria Valerie	Calcutta
8	Matiana	London
8	Obra	Bombay
13	Marq Bacquiheim	Trieste
13	Umkri	Calcutta
17	Kagoshima Maru	Penang
21	Clan Macnab	Liverpool

The dates are approximate only.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN SUNDAY, JUNE 30.

Date.	ARRIVALS. Vessels.	From	Date.	DEPARTURES. To
April 9	Minto R I M S	Mucalla		
June 6	Strathdee	Cardiff	25	Calcutta
12	Perseus H M S	Berbera	27	Sea
20	Woodcock	Hodeidah		
22	Falcon	Somali Coast	24	Somali Coast
23	Clan Macintyre	Calcutta	23	New York
	Himalaya	London		Sydney
	Hadlow Hall	Nagapatam		Antwerp
	Rahmanieh	Suez	25	R S Ports
	Africa	Hodeidah & D'Jibouti	24	D'Jibouti
	D Khalif	Hamburg		Darasalem
24	Palawan	Calcutta		London
	Gneisenau	Yokohama		Bremen
	Wiesmann	Berbera	25	Hodeidah
	Franken	Colombo		Suez
25	M Bacquehem	Trieste		Calcutta
	Hohenstampen	Yokohama		Hamburg
26	Nadiri	Jeddah	26	Bombay
	Flanio Glvia	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Binger	D'Jibouti	27	D'Jibouti
	Clan Grant	Bombay	26	Liverpool
	Suffolk	London		Yokohama
	Hillbrook	Sabang		Liverpool
	Denvers U S S	New York	30	Manilla
	Cleveland U S S	Do		Do
	Nadiri	Cochin	26	London
	Matiana	London		Calcutta
27	Bodlewell	Calcutta	27	Dunkirk
	Silesia	Do		Trieste
	Oceana	Bombay		London
	Tarawhite	Leith	28	Wellington
28	Savoia	Hamburg		Busreh
	Governeur	Beira		Hamburg
	Perseus H M S	Sea		
29	Tangistan	Bushire	29	Antwerp
	Falcon	Somali Coast		
	Gulfhall	Manchester	29	Persian Gulf
	Oceanica	Yokohama		Marseilles
	Nore	Do		London
	D Balduino	Genoa		Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—24 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey; 59 cwt cottonseed N Peerbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1½ cwt ivory A Visram.

FOR MARSELLES.

Castalia s—15 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 448 cwt wheat, 90 cwt teelseed and 14 cwt otherseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—3,900 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ABERDEEN.

Umzumbi s—11,292 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—10,000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 110 bales hemp K Visram and Co.

Crosby Hall s—1,000 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Langoe s—6,000 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Crostafels s—110 bales cotton D Jamsetji and Co; 770 bales cotton Vatcha Ghandy and Co; 935 bales cotton Bamji and Co; 2,970 bales cotton Glade and Co; 2,0 0 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers; 40 cwt old rubber and 55 wt canvas pieces M Somji; 220 cwt poppyseed Bauer and Krause.

FOR BREMEN.

Crostafels s—50 balas hemp K Visram and Co; 1,224 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

THE ATTACK ON THE PEERS.

Lord Robert Cecil Withdraws His Bill.

The Government were on June 21 let out of the ambuscade into which Lord Robert Cecil had entrapped them, but they first had to give undertakings to deal with the abuse of blocking motions and blocking Billp

There was an unusually large attendance in the House, although Friday is usually very quiet and dull.

The Liberal members came in force, attracted to the remarkable situation which had developed as by result of Lord Robert Cecil's blocking Bill.

At the beginning of the proceedings the Prime Minister formally moved:—

That the House at its rising do adjourn till to morrow at 10 o'clock.

He asked Lord Robert Cecil if he had any light to throw upon the position. The Government had no desire to have a Saturday sitting unless it was necessary. If the noble lord insisted upon placing an impediment in the way of the debate on Monday, they had no alternative but to clear that impediment out of the way.

IN A GREAT DIFFICULTY.

Lord Robert Cecil confessed that he felt himself in a great difficulty. (Laughter.) He had no desire for a Saturday sitting, for he regarded it as a very clumsy expedient for dealing with the difficulty. All he was anxious about was to be quite sure that the Government were going to deal with the question without delay, and in a business-like spirit. He suggested that the Government should appoint a small committee representing all sections of the House. If they did that he would withdraw his Bill.

The Prime Minister said the Government had been seeking a solution, and he could not understand why the noble lord should deliberately commit the very offence which he had so often denounced. (Cheers.) It could only be to punish the Government at the expense of the time of the House for having brought forward their resolution relating to the House of Lords. The Government were doing all they could to arrange matters with practical unanimity; they were actually and actively pursuing negotiations, and they ought not to be forced to depart from the course they had adopted.

Mr. Balfour, who said he thought Lord Robert Cecil was justified in his course, asked if the Government would not consider the appointment of a small Select Committee to deal with the matter.

MR. BALFOUR'S ADVICE.

The Prime Minister said this sensible proposal was the regular way, and the Government would consider it.

Mr. Balfour then suggested that Lord Robert Cecil should withdraw his Bill.

Lord R. Cecil said that in any circumstances he would follow the advice of Mr. Balfour, even if he did not agree with it. (Laughter.) Not to imperial the good understanding and to save the House from sitting tomorrow, he would move that the order for the second reading of his Bill be discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

The Prime Minister therefore asked and obtained leave to withdraw his motion for a Saturday sitting.

Upon the Telegraph Bill Mr. Harold Cox, declaring that betting telegrams were a large part of the business of the department, said that it was inconsistent of the House to attempt to suppress betting while subsidising the senders of betting telegrams. Respecting cheap rates for Press telegrams, he asked why newspaper proprietors should be subsidised.

The debate had not finished on the rising of the House.

Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M. P., has given notice of a humorous amendment to the Premier's resolution against the Peers. He proposes making it read "that the power of the other House and of the Irish National Convention to alter or reject Bills passed by this House should be restricted," etc.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, July 6.

REGIMENTAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B V A Club on Thursday next the 11th instant at 6 30 p.m. Sharp.

All members of the Committee are requested to attend.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Actg Adjt, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, July 8.

103. Detail for week ending Saturday the 13th instant.
To-day Monday the 8th—"M" Coy Parade on company parade groun t at 4 p. m.
II—"K" Coy (John Connon School) Parade at 3 30 p m on company parade ground.
To-day the 9th—"I" Coy parade at 4 15 p m on company parade ground.
II—"L" Coy Parade at 4 45 p m on company parade ground.
III—Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 6 30 p m.
Wednesday the 10th—"K" Coy Scottish High School Parade at 3 30 p m on company parade ground.
II—"H" Coy Parade at 5 30 p m on company parade ground.
Thursday the 11th—Signallers parade in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.
II—"L" Coy Parade at 7 45 a m on company parade ground.
III—"I" Coy Parade at 4 15 p m on company parade ground.
Friday the 12th—"M" Coy Parade at 4 p m on Company parade ground.
Subject for all companies during the week, Section 1 to 40 Infantry Training 1905.

104. Promotions—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "I" Company with effect from this date:—
No 5738 Corpl S Ardagh, to be Lce Sergt vice P Savage resigned.
No 5615 L/Cpl H Edwards to be Corporal vice P Savage resigned.
No 5197 L/Cpl A Pires to be Corporal vice S Ardagh promoted.
No 5795 Cadet E Priestley to be Lce Corpl Vice H Edwards promoted.

105. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength and posted to "I" Company:—
No 6091 Cadet C Meares; No 6082 Cadet J O Nicholson; No 6083 Cadet J Greenwood; No 6084 Cadet J Haycem; No 6087 Cadet C MacDumpha; No 6086 Cadet J Everingham; No 6085 M Levi; No 6088 Cadet E Hayeem.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.

SIX months ago the "Hospital" appointed a Commission to report upon the chemical composition and dietetic value of light wines, and the report is now known. It contains a very comprehensive survey of the subject under consideration. As to light wines, the Commissioners conclude that if drunk with meals in doses of, roughly, 8ozs. to 10ozs. (say, rather more than a quarter and rather less than a half bottle) during dinner or lunch they are in no sense inimical to digestion. "It cannot too emphatically be insisted on that light wine is essentially a temperance beverage, and that its alcoholic content is a matter of secondary importance.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTE.

AMERICAN MUSEUMS.

It is not so very long ago since the director of th Dresden Museum published in the memoirs of that inst tution a report on the museums of the United States America. This was considered of such value by t authorities of the Smithsonian Institute that they h it translated, and it is to be found embodied in th annual report of the Washington National Muse 1905. A further study of American museums, by D. Lebrun, a Belgian savant, is to be found in the cu rent number of the "Revue des Questions Scientifique.' From time to time in the various scientific journal accounts are to be found of the American collections their arrangement the manner in which the needs o the student are met, and in which these national depositaries are at once adapted for public unity a recreation, and for scientific activity, which seem to show that the Americans have taken heart the words of Washington: "All institutio which tend to widen the field of knowledge must b considered as objects of primordial importance to t nation." We in this country have no reason to dre comparison with other nations so far as the magnitu and the beauty of our collections are concerned. B there must necessarily be certain departments i which the museums of one country will take a hold the lead over others. This will naturally be t case where one nation contains within its territor races or tribes that are fast disappearing, for he there are unexampled means of collecting material a of making observations the opportunities for whi must gradually cease to occur. For instance, Ar eri an museums must necessarily take the lead i ethnological research so far as the Arctic people of North America and North-Eastern Asia ar concerned. But to achieve the best results whe large masses of ever-increasing material are ev accumulating among the spoils placed at the di posal of a great museum, a certain continuity of polic is necessary. We do not, of course, refer to the kin of change that took place when Flower was change with our great museum, or when his place was filled b one whom we rejoice to see is still its occupant. But when there is a complete severance with the prece ing ideals, when ethnologists find that the major part of a valuable collection is to be removed from exhi bition and placed in storage, one is not surprised to hea evidence of dissatisfaction, and in the present cas apparently not without reason.

THE EXHIBITS.

Storage is a bad business at best, for objects deteri orate, the mass of material gradually increases beyon the possibility of cataloguing, and, above all, the vit interest in what is stored up is fated to diminish an eventually to disappear. The exhibits which are a present the main feature of the National Museum ar intended to perpetuate the salient features of tribal culture, in particular of the natives of the great pai the Peruvians, and the Eskimos. Mr. George Dorsey, Science, falls foul of the authorities so far as thes exhibits are concerned. He complains, that in th Peruvian exhibit there is nothing to throw into reli the essential characteristics of that race—a sessi agricultural people, with permanent dwelling-places and possessing domestic animals. The student is le to derive his notions of Peruvian culture from categorie of "objects in wood," "objects in stone," "objects in bone," and the like. He suggests that the de ... seems to have been to prepare the specimens in co partments all duly labelled, and then to fill what specimens there are to fill the spaces. When more ... coming the space will be vacant. So that in the Chinese Hall the bronzes are on the dark side, whil the opposite and well-lighted shelves are standin empty for want of specimens. With the Eskimo exhibit there is no attempt to show any difference between the natives of the East and of the West, no of the reaction of the one type of culture upon th other. A prominent group shows an Eskimo woman fishing through a hole in the ice. This is doubly incorrect for it is not typical of the lives of these hunter of sea mammals, nor do the women engag in this pursuit. In the house scene, the Eskim woman and her babe are shown near a lamp, com pletely clad in winter furs, and in a house which is lined. Now, temporary houses are never lined, and i the group is to be accurate, both mother and chil should be clad in practically nothing at all. There is also a general accusation that in the forming of th groups the main effort has been to make a pretty picture, one result being that here and there figure are represented in postures that are impossible in th tasks at which they are supposed to be engaged. The groups are prolific in labels, while the information given by them is trivial—almost of a Kindergarten nature. It will be interesting to see what reply can be made by the authorities to these charges.

ETHNOGRAPHY.

We may take it that the main difference between the work in ethnography done in the States and that done in this country arises from the fact that our activity in this sphere of knowledge is largely individual. In the States the Geological Survey has extended its terrain to include ethnographical research. The Smithsonian Institution has its great Bureau of Ethnology, which has already published forty huge volumes teeming with the most interesting matter. The American Museum of Natural History publishes quarto Memoirs and octavo Bulletins. The publications of the Field Museum at Chicago are the authority on the Indians of Central North America as far south as California, where the University of that State takes up the work. Examples might be further multiplied. The State supplies fund with no niggard hand, and nowhere but in the states do we see such a systematic collaboration between national, provincial, and municipal bodies, individuals, and learned societies. With this methodic activity, the happy blending of all available resources, we have nothing to compare save what has been done in India. Some five or six years ago the Indian Government created the Ethnographic Survey. The task is a gigantic one, but at any rate a beginning has been made. There is a Superintendent of Ethnography to every local government. He, amongst other duties, has to collect, analyse, and arrange the material placed at his disposal by the officials of his districts. By him they are directed in the investigations which they are to carry on for him, and these consist mainly in placing him in direct relation with those who have made a special study of the customs, traditions, &c., of the district. The evidence that the official recognition of the importance of this work, has led to no diminution in the output of individual research. At home, the British Association leaves no stone unturned to promote the good work, and prominent among the results of this interest may be mentioned the Canadian Ethnographic Committee. Africa is unfortunate in having awakened but little practical interest either in the Colonies or in the home authorities. But the value of official recognition may again be seen in the work which has been done under the aegis of Sir Harry Johnston. Unfortunately, his admirable efforts have been as little followed by other governors as has his personal example; it will not be forgotten that he is the author of more than one important monograph. Still, it is well to see that the importance of the subject is becoming more and more widely recognized.

FRANKLIN'S CORRESPONDENCE.

It may not be generally known that there are in existence quite sixty or seventy large folio volumes of the papers left by Benjamin Franklin. These are now the property of the State. Such a heterogeneous collection of material has probably never been seen in the case of any man who filled such diversified offices as did the Ambassador to England and to France in the stirring days before and after the Revolution. For he seems to have kept almost everything he received. Even the notices of Royal Society and other meetings of a similar character are found cheek by jowl with letters of the most miscellaneous nature. World is getting clear as the great financier Turgot is struck by a brilliant idea. Why not ask Franklin to find on some way of burning smoke and thus diminish the consumption of wood? Or a correspondent tells him of a cure effected by the electric fluid, and request the attendance of the great man at some electrical experiments. A parish priest writes asking for a sure cure for dry rot, and almost by the same post arrives a plan from some forgotten economist for the prevention of poverty. Less disinterested is the offer of another correspondent who for a mere two thousand guineas is willing to disclose his recipe for purifying common salt for the curing and preservation of flesh and fish. Now it is proposed a small society of Germans to go to America to found a College, giving instruction in Latin till they have mastered the difficulties of the English tongue. Once again, a formidable list of mechanical and mathematical problems is forwarded for his approval or for solution with a request for the latest news of the dolings and the well-being of Fouquet Master Gunpowder Maker, York, Pa. Odes—eulogistic of course—in all languages offer to spare Franklin the trouble of writing a history of the new Republic, provided he will furnish the material alternate with a request to look into a plan for the universal cure of fractured bones and offer to start a Swiss clock and watch factory at Philadelphia or a letter from an inquisitive person who wishes to know what right America has to assert its independence. A farmer and his wife, and hostages given to fortune in the shape of six children and as many farm labourers write for a grant of land from Congress sufficient to support them and twenty connexions. Paul Jones finds Franklin a ready reader of accounts of his naval exploits and many prisoners of war had occasion to bless the man who wore spectacles on his nose and carried kingdoms on his shoulders.

THREE hundred bison have arrived at Calgary by special trains from Montana, where the entire herd of 500 has been purchased by the Dominion Government for the new national park along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Canadians, the "Times" says, thus come into possession of more than half the living bison in North America.

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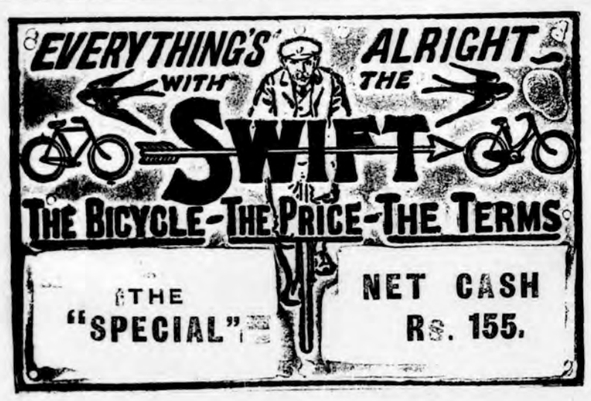

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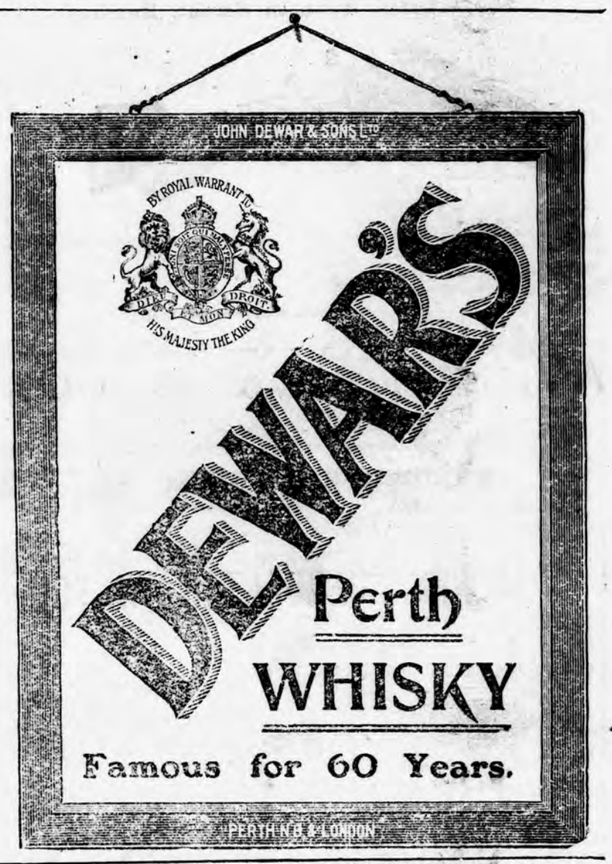

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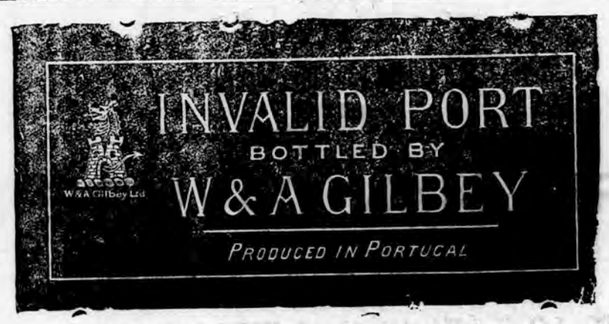

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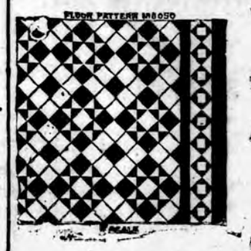

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